Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 34 *BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1935* PRICE: TWO ANNAS

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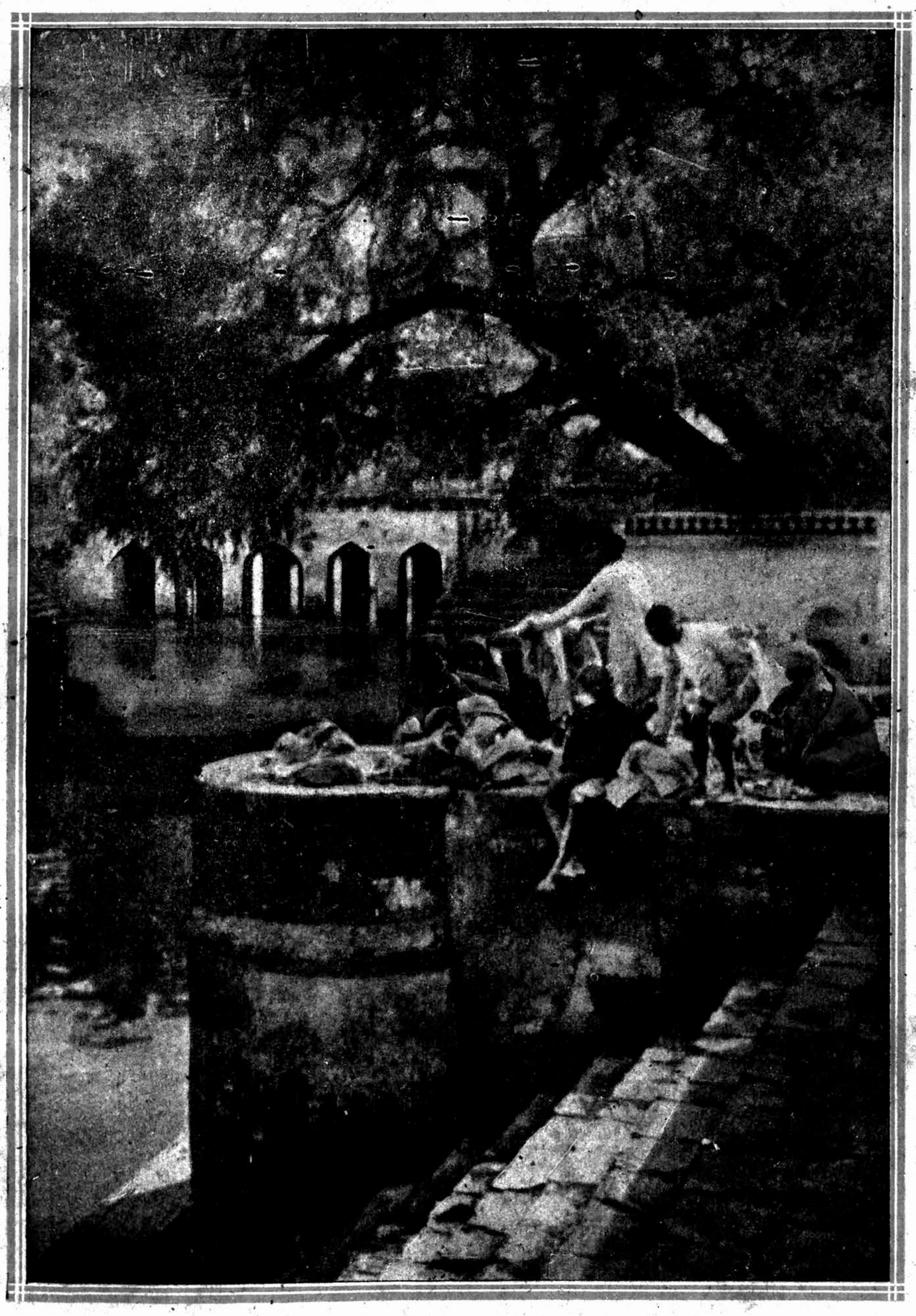
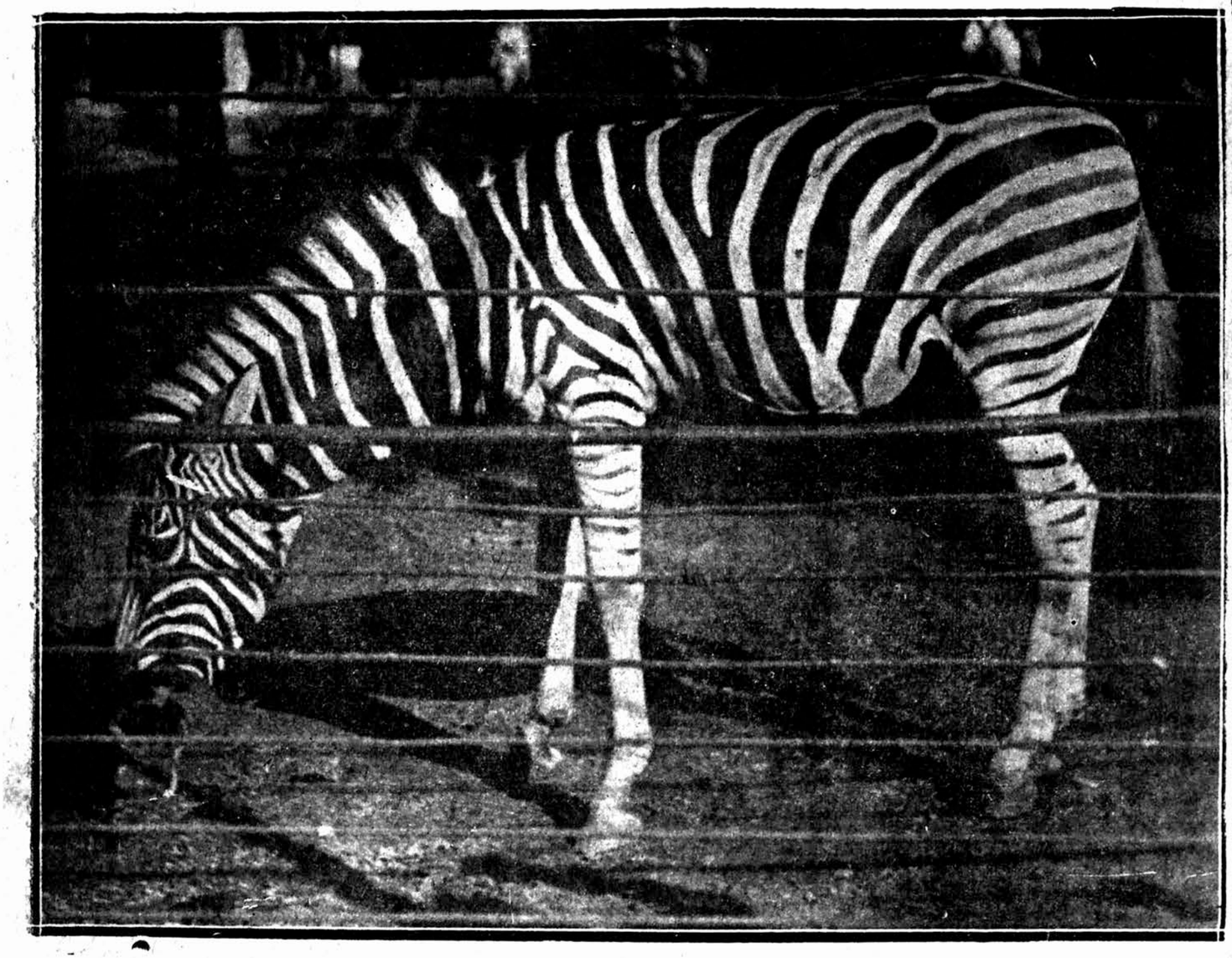


Damodar Kund, Junagadh

AT THE BOMBAY ZOO

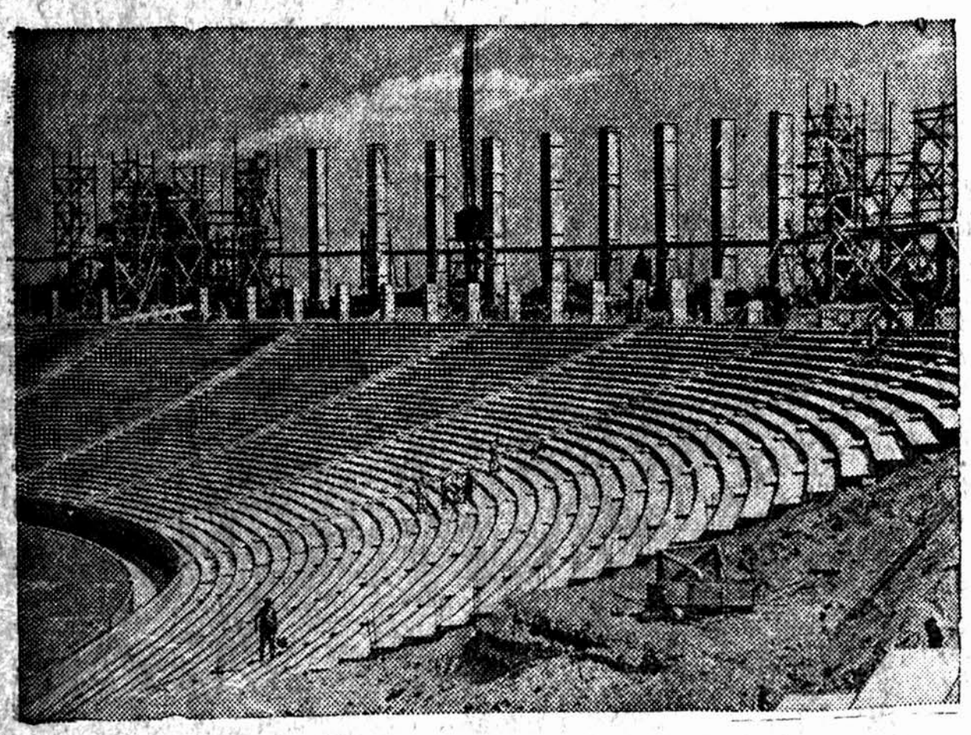


A ZEBRA FEEDING AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Nikola Tesla, famous Jugoslavian physicist, on his 79th birthday, announcing in New York his newest invention of an apparatus by which mechanical energy can be transmitted to any part of the earth—with practical possibilities in the navigation of ships, and the locomotion of automobiles and trucks by electric drive, without the use of a commutator, such as a wire, cable, etc.

Pupils of the Dadar Bhagini Samaj Kanya Arogya Mandir in Club Drill.

Mr. D. V. Nadkarni, the new Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.



A view of the lower Ring of the Olympic Stadium in Berlin, with its 41 rows of concrete steps, which is nearing completion. Behind the row of small pillars to be seen on the sketch the 30 concrete steps of the Upper Ring commence. The difference in height from the arena level to the top row of spectators' seats will be 92 feet.

SUNRISE OVER ELEPHANTA ISLAND, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

War Preparations In Mediterranean

Powers Strengthen Fortifications

MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH FLEET

Air Raid Shelters Ordered For Malta

LONDON, Aug. 24.

In view of the threat of Italo-Ethiopian war, all the Powers concerned in the Mediterranean are taking precautions to prevent undesirable incidents and to protect their interests. The closest secrecy prevails and it is almost impossible to obtain the slightest glimpse of the happenings behind the scenes.

No news is available at Paris; but it is understood France is taking measures for strengthening her naval forces in the Mediterranean ports of Palmas and Majorca. Following the despatch of two batteries of field artillery to Iviza, it is announced that five battalions of infantry will be distributed in the Balearic Islands.

It will be recalled that a British ship was recently reported to have delivered at Port Mahon two fifteen-inch guns for the new fortificaions there.—Reuter.

WARSHIP MOVEMENTS

GIBRALTER, Aug. 24.

Nothing is disclosed officially regarding the strengthening of the Mediterranean fleet. The only warship movements are as follows:—

The third destroyer "Flotilla" of the Mediterranean fleet, sailed for Malta yesterday.

The aircraft carrier "Glorious" which arrives to-morrow will be staying till September 9.

The H.M.S. searcher "Wessex" is expected shortly.

The rumour prevails that American warships are expected. But the American Consulate is not aware that they are arriving.

More Spanish troops are arriving in the neighbouring towns.—Reuter.

AIR RAID SHELTERS FOR MALTA

MALTA, Aug. 24.

The strengthening of the Mediterranean Fleet is officially denied. But as already announced, the more powerful "Barham" is replacing the older battleship, "Royal Sovereign." The existing cruise programme is confirmed. Warships are leaving on August 29, no Adriatic Ports being visited. "Revenge and "Valiant" of the First Cruiser Squadron and of the Third Cruiser Squadron and the aircraft carrier "Glorious" are leaving for Alexandria. Other units are proceeding to Famagusta, Larnaka, Limassol, Ismailia, Port Said, Suez, Acre and Haifa. The first destroyer "Flotilla" and the first submarine "Flotilla" are remaining at Malta till the end of September. Government has ordered the construction of public air raid shelters in every district of the island.—Reuter.

TURKEY KEEPS VIGIL

ISTAMBUL, Aug. 24.

The Italo-Ethiopian crisis was the subject discussed at a special meeting of the Cabinet presided by Mustafa Kemal, the Ata Turk. The dispute was examined from the view-point of its eventual effect on the peace of Europe. It was decided to keep in close touch with the other members of the Balkan Pact and await developments.—Reuter.

MILITARY HOSPITAL FOR ITALIAN FORCE

ATHENS, Aug. 24.

Italian authorities have evacuated the inhabitants of the Dodecanese Island and of Pserimos in order that they may be converted into military hospital base for which they are suitable owing to the climate. There are numerous trees here.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SECTION 144 IN SECUNDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 24.

Armed police have been requisitioned and Section 144 promulgated at 9 p.m. following a series of stray assaults and stoning after sunset in the affected area. in Secunderabad where trouble occurred last night in connection with the Rath procession. Twenty-five persons have been injured including Mr. Ozanne, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who, while passing through the affected lane, was hit by a stone. Tense situation prevails. Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, Resident, is on the scene.—A.P.

Minimum Wage & 8 Hours Day For Village Labour

A. I. V. I. A. BOARD LAYS DOWN POLICY

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 24.

The Management Board of the All-India Village Industries Association met here on the 22nd and 23rd instant. Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Shrikrishnadas Jaju, Mrs. Goshiben Captain, Mr. Prafullachandra Ghosh, Mr. Shoorji Vallabh Das, Mr. Laxmidas Asar, Mr. Vaikunthrai Mehta, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Dr. Gopichand and Mr. J. C. Kumarappa were present. After formal business the Secretary reported that 398 ordinary members, 25 certified shops, 62 agents and 5 affiliated institutions were on the Association's rolls. Among allotments made were a sum of Rs. 500 for an apiary, and Rs. 3,000 for a dairy. Arrangements were made regarding the A. I. V. I. A. exhibition to be held at Lucknow during the Congress session and Mr. Shankerlal Banker was entrusted with the task of carrying them out.

Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa was appointed Asst. Secretary Certain rules regarding the appointment of village workers were framed.

MINIMUM WAGES

The most important item on the agenda related to fixing minimum wages. It was hotly discussed and the following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas the object of the Association includes bringing about the moral and material advancement of the rural population by encouraging the revival of dead and dying industries, the Board of Management desire that for all commodities produced or marketed under the aegis of the Association each workman should receive a minimum wage calculated on the basis of eight hours efficient work sufficient at least for his or her maintenance in accordance with a scientifically prescribed scale of minimum food requirements and it should be the duty of all connected with the Association to see that workmen engaged in the industries promoted by them actually receive remuneration never less than the scale herein prescribed, always bearing in mind that as and when circumstances permit there should be a progressive rise in the scale so as to reach a standard enabling a working class family to be properly maintained out of the earnings of its working members.

The next meeting was fixed for 7th November.

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa has left for Bombay.—A.P.

AMERICA TO BE NEUTRAL

House Of Representatives Passes Senate Bill

BUT NO DISCRETION TO PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

The Neutrality Bill which the Senate originated to prevent the United States from being drawn in any war by trading with belligerents was passed by the House of Representatives in the form virtually identical to that adopted by the Senate who is expected to accept the House's amendments.

The Bill provides for complete neutrality towards two warring foreign powers, leaving the President no discretion in the matter. But, whereas the Senate's measure provided for an indefinite period, the House limited the period of validity to February 2 next year and, while the mandatory or non-discretionary embargo on shipments of arms and munitions to the belligerents expires on that date the establishment of a Licensing System for manufacture and exports of arms and munitions under the supervision of a Board of Cabinet members is to be permanent.—Reuter.

SENATE PASSES BILL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

The Senate has passed the Neutrality Bill as amended by the House of Representatives. The Bill will be forwarded to President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

Figure It Out

COMPETITION

(See pages 32 and 33)

JUST AND KIND PRESIDENT

I.C.C.C. Members Pay Glowing Tributes To Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya

"Whilst extremely firm in his views wherever principles are involved he has been extremely pliable and elastic wherever details were concerned. It is this sort of man we want as the head of any administrative committee for some years," were the remarks said in honour of Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at the eve of his retirement by Sir Purshotamdass Thakurdass Kt., Vice-President of the Committee at its 31st half yearly meeting just concluded.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and ex-officio President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee is retiring shortly, and this 31st meeting of the committee was probably the last one at which Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya presided.

A large number of members including Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. J. H. Ricthie, Mian Turullah, M.L.C., Rao Bahadur Deshpande, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta and Dr. Nazir Ahmad followed Sir Purshotamdass Thakurdass in paying glowing tributes to the qualities of head and heart of the retiring president and expressed their deep appreciation of the most valuable work done by the Dewan Bahadur in the course of full six years as president of the Committee in the advancement of cotton agriculture.

SKILLED PRESIDENT.

His art of controlling meetings, skill of disposing things with quick and sympathetic manner, his fairness, kindness and impartiality in all discussions, were some of the many qualities of the President which were dwelt upon at great length by every speaker. Mian Nur Ullah outstripped them all in remarking, "I have always felt that the Government of India should start a 'refresher course' for the Ministers and Executive Councillors and even the Presidents, under the guidance of Sir T. V. so that every year they could meet at Simla or Delhi and learn how to control meetings." Every speaker traced out the history of his first acquaintance with Sir T. V. and greatly admired his outstanding brilliance, his extreme charm, ready wit and unrivalled tact.

SIR T. V.'s REPLY.

Sir T. V. in a formal but impressive speech thanked all the members of the Committee who associated with him in a common enterprise and common object—the advancement of India in a particular direction to the best of their ability. The Committee, he said, did not spare any time or energy to devote itself for the object for which it was founded. Recalling, his own work in the capacity of the President of the Committee he said the work he did on the committee had always been a pure enjoyment.

"In a long life of 38 official years there are many things both private and public which produce mixed feelings and man cannot live fairly long without things about which one has got his natural regrets, but honestly my connection with this committee and with the Imperial Council has been one of brotherly relations and has been one of unalloyed pleasures and these are the bright spots," he concluded.

The well-known American Evangelist, Dr. John Matthews, sailed from Bombay on Friday aboard the "President Adams" as the head of a party of tourists who are visiting Palestine. Dr. Matthews has the distinction of being the first minister to start a "radio church" station KNX Hollywood. He dramatises the scriptures which are acted in broadcasting studios, so that to his listeners the scriptures appear as plays. He hopes to obtain a national atmosphere of the scriptures in the Holy Land for his broadcast.

10-YEAR-OLD BOY'S DEATH MYSTERY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Due to the decomposition of a body found in the mill pond on Fergusson Road the Coroner's jury to-day could not find out the cause of death of a Hindu boy aged 10.

In their verfict the Jury added a rider that it appeared to be a case of dawning wiA fb1728391728 in the tank.

The body of Govind Krishna (10) was found in Hirji Mill pond on August 23.

Evidence showed that no marks of violence were found on the body.

TERRIBLE DISASTER

Labourers Digging Earth At Worli Hill Crushed To Death

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Terrible disaster overtook three out of the five labourers engaged in digging earth from a hill at Worli just near the sea-face, on Friday noon.

Some huge boulders of rock and mounds of earth which hung above their heads on the hill, were suddenly dislodged and they fell down with a tremendous crash on the men working below.

Anna Talya, a young labourer (25) was crushed to death on the spot, while two others, who were buried underneath the debris, were seriously injured.

Of the two injured, Maruti Bhawa died at the K. E. M. hospital two hours after admission, while the other is still lying in a bad condition at the same hospital.

STORY OF EYE-WITNESSES.

Eye-witnesses of this terrible tragedy gave a detailed description of how the accident came to happen, at the inquest held on the two bodies at the Coroner's Court, to-day.

Dhondu Bama, a labourer living at Tardeo, stated that at about eleven in the morning on Friday, he and Mahiput were digging red earth from the hill at Worli. The deceased were occupied in the same labour at a short distance from him, beneath a cavity on the side of the hill. "All of a sudden, the top of the hill collapsed and the two deceased were buried under the debris. Mahiput was also buried up to the waist." Witness raised an alarm. People then came hurrying to the spot and extricated the buried men from the debris. Anna was dead. Maruti Bhawa and Mahiput were removed to the K. E. M. hospital for treatment, but the former died.

P. C. Kulkarni, a Municipal supervisor at Worli hill, stated that the men who dug away the red earth, did it on their own responsibility. "We do not supervise their work," he added. The jury returned the following verdict: Fracture of skulls due to their having been buried under boulders and earth which fell down accidentally from the top of a hill at Worli, from the bottom of which they were digging red earth for sale on their own responsibility.

It is understood that the period of supersession of the Hapur Municipal Board has been extended by another year and the general elections of the Municipality would not be held before December 19[illegible].

H. E. Lord Brabourne inspecting the [illegible]ur, presented by the University Training Corps, at the annual Convocation on Tuesday.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (1385).

Applications are invited from respectable gentlemen for Chief Agency, in Bombay Madras, Punjab, U.P., C.P., and Sind. Please apply stating minimum annual guarantee business—Manager, The Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (1342).

Wanted for an Indian State a first class Conch with twistings to the right (Dhahinavarth) and of medium size—say 3 to 4 inches in diameter. If it meets requirements good price will be offered. Apply with detailed description and price to Box No. 4714, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—80 Entrants for Station Master's and Signaller's Courses. Allowance Rs. 30 and 20. Apply with -|1|3 to:—The Superintendent, Railway Telegraph Training School, Barh-Shah-Boola, Delhi. (4750).

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Young man experienced, making phenyle and insecticides on Commercial basis seeks financier or position, success guaranteed. Dharamdas Kirpalani, D'Mello Road, Karachi. (4758).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

Mahim—Satar Buildings, Cadel Road, independent, commodious flats; also flats near Station for middle-class; and a shop in Kavarana's Building, Colaba. Apply: Mr. Kavarana, Telephone: 22624. (4757).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Choicest and Cheapest New Year Cards, Giftbooks, Fashion-papers, Magazines, Letter-writers, Dictionaries, Pictures, Stamp-Albums, Autographs, Cookery, Poultry, Screen and Radio Books, Photo Frames. King Co., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay. (4772).

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MAJESTIC

Prof: A. C. Banerjee, Head of the Department of Mathematics, Allahabad University, will represent India at the ensuing International Congress of Orientalists at Rome.

ROLE OF INSURANCE IN NATION BUILDING

Kamaladevi's Plea For Support To Indigenous Companies

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, Aug. 24.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya paid a visit to the United Karmatak Insurance Company to-day afternoon. Messrs. Shrinivas Rao Kowjalgi, Balvantrao Datar, R. R. Diwakar, R. S. Hukerikar, Dr. Hardiker, Mr. Virangawda Patil, Mrs. Umabai Kundapur and Mrs. Krishnabai Panajikar, Messrs D.L. Patil, Narayanrao Joshi, Keshaorao Gokhale and Venkatrao Alur were specially present on the occasion Mr. Krishnarao Huilgol, Secretary welcomed Mrs. Kamaladevi. Messrs Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi and Hukeriker spoke appealing for popular support. Mrs. Kamaladevi responding said that it was necessary to support indigenous insurance. Last year out of 19 crores Rupees of premium, more than 10 crores went to foreign companies. The growth of insurance was absolutely essential with a view to the future of Karnatak unification and prosperity.

Mr. Gokhale thanked Mrs. Kamaladevi and the meeting dispersed after light refreshments.

Mrs. Kamaladevi addressed the dramatic association of the Karnatak College at a public meeting yesterday.

She visited the Mallasajjan Vyayamshala, the Historical Society and Karnatak Physical Culture Institute.

T. U. C. WORKERS STAND BY ABYSSINIA

Bombay Meeting Condemns Italy's Imperialistic Agression

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, a mass meeting of the workers was held at the DeLisle Road maidan on Thursday last to protest against the conviction of Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the A.I.T.U.C. Miss Maniben Kara presided.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, moved the following resolution:—

This meeting of the workers of Bombay held under the auspices of the A.I.T.U.C. strongly condemns the conviction of Mr. R. S. Ruikar, the President of the A.I.T.U.C. This meeting further condemns the repressive policy of the Government against the Trade Union movement as evidenced in the recent arrests of Trade Union leaders like Messrs. Ruikar, Nimbkar, Tayyab Sheikh, Mirajkar, and Patkar, the externment of Messrs. Deshpande, Ghate, Adhikari brothers, A. N. Shetty, Spratt, etc.

Mr. Phatak seconded the resolution which was further supported by Messrs. Varaskar, G. R. Inamdar, Z. R. Chaudhari.

ITALIAN AGGRESSION CONDEMNED

Mr. Khedgikar, the Secretary-General, A.I.T.U.C. then moved the second resolution:—

This meeting condemns the imperialist aggressiveness of Italy against Abyssinia and assures its support to Abyssinia in its fight to check this imperialist war. It also emphatically asserts that the Indian masses will never participate in any imperialist war. It further appeals to the Indian masses to agitate against the imperialist wars, and in case they break out to make use of them for their own advancement.

The President in her concluding remarks, appealed to the workers to organise in one central organisation.

MALAVIYA'S NEW PARTY

Kunzru Corrects Press Reports

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

When a representative of the United Press drew the attention of Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru to a report in to-day's "Pioneer" to the effect that the new Party to be evolved by Pandit Malaviya, the Liberals and Zamindars of the United Provinces has met failure etc., he discounted the retport as baseless.

Pandit Kunzru left for Benares to attend the meeting of the Hindu University. United Press.

Dr. H. Y. Khwaja, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), has recently been appointed Honorary Surgeon in the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

WEDDING PROCESSION DISPUTE

Member Of Bride's Party Done To Death

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug. 23.

The story of how a member of the bride's party in a Muslim wedding procession was done to death as a sequel to a dispute that arose on their way to the bridegroom's residence over the placing of the palanquins by their bearers on the ground in contravention of the religious custom among the Mahomedans, was narrated before Mr. M. R. Meher, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, and four assessors at the Alibaug Sessions Court in the course of the Joint trial of Shaikh Sharfuddin Shaikh Dawood Dhamankar on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder at Ibrahim Chiplunkar, father of the bride; and Shaikh Abdul Shaikh Dawood Dhamankar, the second accused, and Shaikh Ismail, the third accused, on a charge of causing hurt.

The Additional Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, convicted the first accused on a charge of causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to 18 months' hard labour, and acquitted the other two accused.

REVOLVER INSIDE TEMPLE

Priest Sent To Jail For 5 Years

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

The priest of a temple at Navadwip, who was prosecuted in connection with the find of a revolver inside the temple was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act by the Special Magistrate of Krishnagar.—United Press.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

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Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 25, 1354
Parsi: Aspandarmad 23, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 22m.
Sunset: 7h. 0m.
Hightide: 10-21; 22-04.
Lowtide: 3-20; 16-38.
Monthly Flag Salutation.

MONDAY, August 26

Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Bombay City vs. Essex Regiment, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 27.

Rovers Cup Football: Durhams 'B' vs. Gloucesters, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

CURSETJEE: MANECKJEE CURSETJEE died last night. Funeral at 8-30 a.m. to-day at his residence at 31, Altamont Road.

S. R. S. SAMAJ, PAREL.

As a final to the Gokul Ashtami celebrations, Rukmani Kalyanam will be performed at the S. R. S. Samaj Krishna Building No. 1 Parel, to-day (Sunday) between 8 a.m. and 12 noon.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. P. C. Deb will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

To-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. Mr. J. A. Vakil will speak on "Mohammed" at the Y.M.C.A. Reynolds Road, Byculla, Mr. J. Callan, will preside.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, to mourn the death of Dr. Manilal Mohanlal Trivedi.

ISRAELITE SCHOOL MACCABEANS

Mr. C. H. Tyrell will deliver a public lecture on "The Art of Living," at Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) Dr Clifford Manshart shall preside on the occasion.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE.

The Jewish Liturgy Study class will meet in the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The 'Selihoth' for the day of Atonement will be the subject of Study.

NAVRATRA MAHOTSAVA MANDAL.

A general meeting of the Vile-Parle Navratra Mahotsava Mandal will be held at 8-15 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Chhavniwala Building, Ghodbundar Road, Vile-Parle.

LECTURE ON QURAN.

Under the auspices of the Quranic Association Mr. Shamshuzzaman Khan will deliver a lecture on the teaching of the Holy Quran in the Anjuman-hall, Ground Floor, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

The sixteenth Annual General Body meeting of the above Bank will be held at Napoo Hall Matunga to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

"VARSITY EDUCATION FAILURE"

Under the auspices of Dr. Clifford Manshardt Debating Society, a public debate will be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m when Mr. K K. Agha will move that "University Education In India Is a Colossal Failure" and Mr. N. S. Giradkar will lead the opposition. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

51, Esplanade Road,
Free Public Lecture

"INSTINCT—INTELLIGENCE—INTUITION."

Sunday, August 25th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

ALL-INDIA THEOSOPHISTS' DAY

The All-India Young Theosophists Day will be observed at the premises of the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m (S.T.) when the "Youth to Youth" campaign will be launched. The programme includes Music performance followed by a Social.

Bombay Congress Socialist Party

A meeting of the members of the General Council of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held on Friday, the 30th instant, at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

FLAG SALUTATION AT PAREL.

Under the auspices of the F. Ward D.C.C. a monthly Flag Salutation will be done at Committee's Office, Parel, Poibavdi at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

YOUTH DAIVADNYA UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union the Mother's Day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. in the Prathana Samaj Hall, Girgaum Mrs. Chandrakalabai Hate will preside.

ZOROASTRIAN FRIENDS' UNION.

Zoroastrian Friends' Union will perform Baj and Jashan Ceremonies at the Sea Side Otla of Allbless Baug at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) The anniversary day of its departed member Mr. Framroze Jamsetjee Shroff.

ANDHRA CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The Third Annual General Body Meeting of the members of the Bombay Andhra Co-operative Credit Society Ltd, Dadar will be held at the Registered Office of the Society next Sunday (8th September) at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.).

"BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on 'The Development of Personality in Buddhism'.

LOHANAS' MEETING.

A meeting of the past and present students of Sheth N. E. and B. M. Lohana Boarding for Higher Education will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the above Boarding at 48, Hughes Road Bombay.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Instinct— Intelligence— Intuition" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15 p.m.

THE GOAN UNION.

The Goan Community will welcome Mr R. P. Kamat, the young Goan Sculptor, and the first Indian to win the much coveted Gold Medal of the Academy of London, at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall to-day (Sunday), at 11-15 a.m. Capt. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the School of Art, Bombay will preside and among others Prof. Correia Affonso, Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza, Mr. S S. Kavalekar, Prof. Armando Menezes, Rev. Dr. L. Raymond, and Principal A. Soares will address the Meeting. The meeting is open to the public.

IRAN DAY CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the Iran-Day when Mr. A. Spenta and Miss Vaaziri of Iran will be present and give short addresses on "Iran" followed by Mr. Rustam J. J. Modi and Mr. Maneck F. Mulian who will give recitals from the Shah Nameh and will speak on "Our Relationship with Iran". Mr. Sorab B. Banaji Bar-at-Law will preside. There will be also Music and Songs on Iran.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. Indian programme. 11-30 a.m. Popular songs by Bai Sunderabai. 1-0 p.m. Close down.

5 p.m. European programme—The V U B. Ensemble. 6-30 p.m. Evensong relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-45 p.m. Empire relay. 8-15 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-30 p.m. General news in Hindi and commercial news. 8-40 p.m. The School of Indian music will give a variety programme. 10 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteway; conducted by Peter Montgomery. 8-15 p.m. A Roman Catholic Service,* relayed from St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham. 9 p.m. "Superstition."* A play by Martin Lane. Produced by John Pudney. 9-30 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra. 10-0 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Cedric Sharpe Sextet. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electric recording.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR.

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pandit Dwijendra Nath Shastri will deliver a lecture on "The Vedic Civilization in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Rood at 6 p.m. (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Swami Onkar Satchidanandji will deliver a lecture on "Nature of Soul" at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

DEBATE ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES.

Under the auspices of the Marwadi Sammelan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, a debate will be held at 3-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the abovementioned place on "that in the coming Constitution Congress leaders in the popular Assemblies should refuse to accept ministerial posts".

Mr Yusuf Meherali will move the proposition and Raja Govindlalji Pitti will preside over the meeting.

Arrested On Charge Of Harbouring Absconder

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Aug. 24.

Mulla Abdulla Jalil was arrested for harbouring Merdashah Pathan who had absconded from the City lock-up. Two others were detained yesterday on suspicion but let off to-day. Mirdad was sent to the Yerowda prison and will be prosecuted separately for absconding.

TRADES DISPUTES CASE APPEAL

Will Come Up For Hearing To-morrow At High Court

The appeal filed by the Bombay Government against 8 well-known Labour leaders of Bombay under the Trades Disputes Act will come up for hearing to-morrow (Monday) before the Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir John Beumont and Mr. N. J. Wadia.

For the Government Mr. Kemp Advocate General, will appear instructed by D. Burrows, Shingne, and G. L. Walker, Public Prosecutor.

The accused will be defended by Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee and Mr. Y. B. Rege instructed by Messrs M. H. Vakil, K. B. Sukhtankar, P. S. Joshi, H. G. Patwardhan, K. N. Dharap, P B. Gajendragadkar, Godambe and Kotwal.

Those who are standing the trial are Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar, S. A. Joglekar, V. B. Karnik, Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. Abdul Majid, B. T. Randive (in jail), S. C. Maphankar and Alwe.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar who is standing his trial in Madras under Sec. 124 A is here in this connection, his case there having been postponed from 26th inst to 16th of September to facilitate his appearance in the Bombay High Court.

EXTENSIONS TO HINDU GYMKHANA

A Special General Meeting of the Members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana was held in the Gymkhana Pavilion on Saturday evening with Mr. L. R. Tairsee in the chair.

The meeting was specially called to consider certain proposed additions to the Gymkhana.

In connection with this a letter received from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department was placed on the table.

After going into the matter the general body decided to carry out the extension of the Badminton Pavilion, out houses etc.

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MASTER ENGLISH

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World Of Finance

Random Jottings

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

The outstanding features of the week were, serious crisis in Silver, decline of 6 per cent. in Securities and a drop of Rs. 11 per candy on raw cotton prices.

Unbounded and reckless speculation was the immediate cause of a serious crisis in the Silver market and the Board of Directors had to suspend trading and fix minimum prices. The measures adopted by the Board proved effective and the Board may well be proud of the timely action but this is not the permanent solution.

Need For A Clearing House

If the Board desires to maintain a continuous market, it must devise a plan to check reckless trading and establish a clearing house. Instead of monthly clearings, if a system of weekly payments be adopted, it will serve both the purposes of checking reckless speculation and profits and losses will be minimized. But the Directors have their own interest beyond looking after trading in the market. Effective measures are bound to reduce business and to this extent chances of profits to professional operators will be reduced. Thus there can be no inclination to adopt precautionary measures and the Silver market is no exception.

The Root Cause

Whenever crisis threaten local markets, Directors of Board of various markets rush to fix prices. This move becomes effective as free trading automatically stops but this habit of fixing rates is the root cause of crisis. In a rising market when small operators and general public are running heavy losses, these Boards seldom adopt measures to fix maximum rates as often it is against the interest of members of these organised associations.

Those who followed and relied on statements of Senator Bankhead lost heavily on cotton purchases. U. S. officials were against granting 12 cent loan on American cotton as granting loans on an arbitrary level invariably results in economic ruin. The experience of the past two years is fresh and the U. S. Administration decided to give loans on a nine-cent basis. But to please Bankhead a provision is made for a 12 cent return on 7/8 inch cotton to cotton-growers who voluntarily reduced area under cotton cultivation as per Bankhead allotment. The action of the Washington Administration is praised generally as to a certain extent it will be free the market from Government operations in cotton. Large holdings to the extent of 5 million bales by U. S. Government agencies under Producers' Pool will be kept off the market for one year. Thus there is scarcity of good cotton but slow and steady arrivals of new crop cotton will result in an orderly decline in prices of raw cotton.

Government Securities

Possibility of war in Abyssinia unnerved bulls and holders of Government Securities. There was extensive unloading on an unwilling market and prices registered a smart drop of 6 per cent from the recent high level. Money remains easy with Bank rate 3½ per cent. It is also known that large sums will be paid shortly on bonds which are falling due, but these developments do not attract buyers. This is purely a question of sentiment and investors are generally too shrewd to keep all eggs in one basket. This change in the general sentiment is expected to play an important part in price movement but unless the situation clears up there will be no desire to buy on advancing markets.

Sudden Rush Of Sellers

The Share Bazar was remarkably steady as a result of very little open business. There is utter absence of outside buying and most of the business done at present is among Jobbers who are in the habit of taking quick turns. This quick buying and selling checks fluctuations in shares. There was increased desire to book profits on Cement and Hydro Electric shares. On Saturday towards the close there was a sudden rush of sellers in mill shares which resulted in a big drop. All shares on the forward list looked down.

Silver Stocks

In the world the stock of silver is about 12,000 million oz, out of which India has about 3,000 million oz. At present commercial stock of silver is about 50,000 bars out of which Bombay has about 28,000 bars. While the monthly consumption all over the country is about 500 bars. From these figures it can safely be said that the local stock is sufficient to meet the country's need for four years without the import of a single bar. Fifteen years back when silver was sold at Rs. 122, Gold was selling at Rs. 20 while to-day gold is selling at Rs. 34/8, silver is fetching Rs. 68. There is a race between the yellow and the white metal. Gold has finished its upward run and President Roosevelt is now running the race of white metal with the assistance of the U. S. Silver Bloc. There are tipsters to forecast the result, but one can see the race and those who try to make money in this race, will do well to know the fate of speculators. Somebody lost heavily when prices were going up and others have lost when prices are falling.

Cotton Prices

Decline in raw cotton prices is bound to have adverse effect on the purchasing power of the country, and those who hold optimistic views, will do well to remember that even managed currency has some limit in its effect. Trees can never grow to the sky and there must be limit and time when speculative enthusiasm and volcanic buying must end.

SUBVERSIVE OF DISCIPLINE

Congress President On Ranka Party Attitude

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, in a communication to Dr. Khare, President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee says:—

"In reply to your letter drawing my attention to the attitude of Seth Poonamchand Ranka, Dangre, Awari and Puranik of Nagpur regarding the Congress, I find that under the decision of my predecessor in office, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the old elections were set aside and fresh elections were ordered.

Srimati Anusuyabai Kale was elected president of the Town Congress Committee. The attitude of Seth Ranka and friends has been that they do not recognise either the Provincial Congress Committee or the Town Congress Committee, inspite of the decision of the President. They have emphasised this attitude by refusing even to get themselves enrolled as members of the Congress under these committees, and insisted on being so enrolled by the A. I. C. C. office. This, the office could not do, and they are not members of any Congress organisation at present. While I deplore this attitude and regard it as subversive of all discipline in any organisation, at the same time, it is clear that they are no longer members of the Congress and no such action is possible or necessary. Not being members they are not entitled to work or act on behalf of the Congress in any matter, and you can let the public know this whenever any occasion arises.

"The other point raised in regard to the accounts which one or other of these friends has to render of Congress funds in their possession when they were in office. Mr. Dangre was the Secretary of the Town Congress Committee, and has to render accounts relating thereto. Sjt. Poonamchand was the treasurer of the P.C.C. and has to render account in that capacity. I have looked into the objections made by Mr. Ganpatrao Tikekar regarding the Town Congress Committee accounts. Mr. Poonamchand promised to me to furnish the necessary information regarding the provincial accounts. I am appointing Sjt. Radhakishan Bajaj to look into the accounts of the Town and Provincial Congress Committees and to report to me for such action as he considers necessary."

What Medicalmen say!

Dr. S. B. SURTI,

F.R.C.S., D.P.H., Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad Dn.

writes:—

I have given your drug SWASHARI, a complete trial on an Asthmatic woman getting very strong attacks. She is much better. Your mixture no doubt is made up of very powerful combination of drugs on ASTHMA.

I gave Dr. Purohit's SWASHARI to an old woman suffering from Asthma and cold, and within a couple of days to my surprise she was getting better. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for such diseases.

Dr. GULABCHAND (M.D.), Jamnagar.

Dr. Purohit's Shwashari Regd.

for Asthma & Ch. Bronchit

Compound (RED PACKING) — Available at ALL CHEMISTS — Plain BLUE PACKING

12 oz. size for Physicians' use For Rs. 6 only.

Prepared by:
Dr. PUROHIT'S PHARMACY, Kolhapur.
Bombay Stockists:—KANTILAL P. CHHOTALAL & CO., Princess Street.

AN APPEAL
TO MOTHERS AND SISTERS,
(A Friendly Advice)
FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

There are thousands of ladies, who are certainly suffering from faminine troubles and some are too careless about their health and Beauty. They don't know, that how they can keep their Beauty and how they can remain healthy for the longest time.

One of my customer has allowed me to publish his original letter as an appeal to ladies for their betterment. Mr. S. M. A. Tremasi, (Jar Mahal. Hemraj and Co., Importers). Dhobi Talao. Bombay, writes:—

That, I am pleased to inform you for your successful Health and Beauty Products, given to my wife, for Leuccorhea and irregularity who was suffering from last many years, and in spite of several treatments no successful medicine could cure the disease. I heartily congratulate you for your treatment and products. I hereby request you to please publish it as an appeal for the betterment of every Lady suffering from such dreadful ailment.

BEAUTY-TONE

is a juice of fresh herbs and flowers, which cures all these troubles, and make healthy and produce natural Beauty. Its trial only will convince you. Price per bottle for 20 days, Rs. 5|.

HEALTH & BEAUTY PRODUCTS,
Grant Road Bridge. Above A 1. Restaurant, BOMBAY 7.

FRONTIER TROUBLE

Official Communique On Casualties Following Clash With Tribes

SIMLA, August 24.

Information has reached Simla that the Nowshera and Peshawar Brigade Columns were concentrated in the Pir-Kila area on the 22nd preparatory to advancing on the 23rd instant for the purpose of clearing hostile tribesmen from the vicinity of the Gandab Road. A reconnaissance was carried out by the Nowshera Brigade on the 22nd instant. In the course of the advance considerable long range snipping was experienced but the hostile fire ceased when Danda Banda was reached and occupied by the Nowshera Column.

The following casualties have been reported.

Indian Army:—Five killed.

Other ranks: wounded: Lt. Moore, 5/12, F F B (wounded in the leg) and twenty of other ranks.

Enemy casualties on the 22nd August were not less than thirty of which four bodies were left on the ground. Enemy casualties on 23rd August have not yet been reported.

The names of Indian other ranks killed and wounded are not yet available.

GERMANY FLOATS BIG LOAN

"In Order To Carry Through Its Task"

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, Aug. 23.

It is announced that "in order to carry through its task" the Reich government is offering to public during the first fortnight in September 500,000,000 Reichsmark bonds at 93-3/4 bearing 4½ per cent interest. The bonds will mature after 10 years, but 20 per cent of the issue will be redeemed yearly from 1944.

Further five hundred millions will be taken up entirely by the Savings Banks. These steps are presumably measures foreshadowed by Dr. Schacht in his speech at Koenigsberg.

MYSTERY FLEET CRUISING ATLANTIC

Carrying No Flag, It Was Found Steaming In Formation

(Special Cable.)

PONTADEGASA (Acor), Aug. 23.

A mystery fleet carrying no flags cruising the north Atlantic is observed since several days.

It is counted that 23 were steaming in formation. The nationality of the fleet is unknown and does not communicate with the shore.

It is known that a Portuguese fleet was on cruise, but 23 would be a high figure for it.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

U. P. Leaders Unanimously For Pandit Jawaharlal

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

Enquiries made by the United Press in the Congress circles here show that the United Provinces Congress leaders are practically unanimous regarding the occasion demanding Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as president of the next Congress.

It is understood that there can be no constitutional or conventional bar if he is adopted as a candidate under the new Congress Constitution which allows delegates to choose any body they like, as a candidate.—United Press.

Italy May Still Give A Chance To League!

Strong World Opinion Behind Efforts For Peaceful Solution

RUGBY, August 23.

Developments in the Italo-Abyssinian situation are anticipated before the meeting of the League Council on September 4, though as indicated yesterday the British government will pursue with the French government the policy announced in Paris of seeking through diplomatic channels any opportunity to help the parties in the dispute to solve their difficulties.

Expectation in London is that Italy will attend the Council. The hope is expressed in many quarters that she will then make a full statement of her case, and that the machinery of the League will be given a chance to operate to produce a fair and reasonable settlement without recourse to warlike measures.

It is believed that a strong world opinion is behind the efforts to secure a peaceful solution, and it is not supposed that possibilities of conciliation, still open, will be set aside lightly by any member of the League.—(B.O.W.)

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN SUEZ CANAL

(SPECIAL CABLE)

CAIRO, August 23.

There was unusual activity in the Suez Canal to-day when the Italian destroyer flotilla leader "Tigre" proceeded through the Conal to the Red Sea followed by two ships carrying Italian war material and coal.

Later a transport, with 1,200 officers and men, and another vessel, with 200 men, passed through, while an Italian vessel also entered the Canal from the reverse direction carrying sick and disabled men from Eritrea.

MUSSOLINI'S SONS FOR AFRICA

(Special Cable.)

ROME, Aug. 23.

Signor Mussolini's sons Vittorio and Bruno, and his son-in-law Ciano, are sailing from Naples for East Africa to-morrow to serve in the Italian air force.

Sgr. Ciano is retaining his post as Minister for Press and Propaganda.

DESPITE SEVERE CUTS SCHOOLS COMMITTEE NEEDS Rs. 35,000 MORE

"Reductions In Budget Have Been Made Not Without Reductions In Efficiency", They Say

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee considered at its adjourned meeting on Saturday the report of the Sub-Committee on the re-adjustment of the Schools Fund Budget for the year 1935-36.

The Sub-Committee was appointed on July 13 last to devise ways and means for the readjustment of the finances. This was necessitated by the refusal of the Corporation to grant Rs. 32,52,827 from the General Municipal Fund. The Corporation granted only Rs. 30,69,520, leaving thus a deficit of Rs. 1,83,307 in the Committee's finances. An increase of Rs. 1,500 in the estimated receipts reduced the deficit to Rs. 1,81,807.

DRASTIC CUTS.

The Sub-Committee considered every item of the Schools Committee's budget and effected drastic cuts wherever possible. This could however, be done only to the extent of Rs. 1,47,452. But there still remained a deficit of Rs. 35,000 to be adjusted. The Sub-Committee, therefore, recommended to the Schools Committee to forward the revised budget to the Corporation and to request a supplementary grant of Rs. 35,000.

The Sub-Committee have effected substantial reductions in the various heads of expenditure, especially those under the heads Headmasters and teachers, rent of school premises, costs of class books. school furniture, prizes, contingencies, grants-in-aid, pension, gratuity, as well as in the Municipal share towards the provident fund.

AT COST OF EFFICIENCY.

"It should not be supposed," the Sub-Committee stated in their report, "that the above reductions in the Budget estimates have been made without considerable reduction in the efficiency of the nation-building department under the charge of the Schools Committee. The Sub-Committee have not made any provision for the 4,000 pupils that ordinarily join in the latter half of the year. They have also decided to instruct the headmasters of schools to admit only such number of students as could be accommodated without additional teachers being given to them.

DOUBLE HANDICAP.

In their exploration of avenues for readjustment and reduction, the Sub-Committee were handicapped in two ways. Certain resolutions of the Corporation made it incumbent on the Schools Committee to maintain departments like the Medical Inspection, Schools Children's Clinic, Dental Department, the Boy Scout and Girl Guides' movements, handicraft instruction and maintenance of public libraries. These could either be closed down or their activities curtailed. And in justice to the teachers, no additional cut could be imposed on their salaries. They were already subjected to the five per cent general cut in the salaries of the Municipal employees. The Sub-Committee also pointed out that though the Schools Committee is entitled to maintain 2,104 teachers for 68,589 pupils, they are having at the present only 2,020 teachers. The percentage of the floating staff has also been reduced from ten per cent to five per cent.

Mr. A. L. Curtay moved the adoption of the report and Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded, when the Committee took up its consideration on Saturday.

Mr. M. V. Dhonde said that the Committee should not approach the Corporation saying that they were unable to adjust their budget. "If they want us to adjust ....."

WHERE TO ADJUST?

Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetjee (the Chairman): They should point out where we must adjust.....

Mr. M. V. Dhonde: It is not their duty. If the Corporation want us to adjust they must give us Rs. 35,000 more.

After some discussion the Committee approved of the report and forwarded the revised budget to the Corporation with a request for the sanction of Rs. 35,000.

FLOOD FATALITIES

PATNA, Aug. 24.

Seven deaths are reported from Arrah as a result of the whole area lying between Darmanasa and Durgavati rivers being completely inundated. Leaving alone damages to crops, which are irreparable, the houses and abode of villages have all been wrecked. Some people have taken precarious shelter on house tops.—United Press.

Need For Jawahar's Early Release

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, August 24.

It is reported that Mrs Kamala Nehru's condition is not quite reassuring. She has been reported to be confined in bed. and having temperature. A setback in her condition of health has been reported recently. In view of these considerations an early release of Jawaharlal is necessary.

It is stated that Pundit Jawaharlal has been recognised as an exemplary prisoner even in some official quarters so far as his conduct in jail is concerned, and so it is expected that the Inspector-General of Prisons would not find it difficult to exercise his powers of special remission for an early release of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

MUZAFARPUR FEELS 'QUAKE SHOCK

MUZAFFARPUR, August 24.

A smart earthquake shock of severe intensity lasting about five seconds was felt here at 12 last night.

People were roused from sleep and rushed out of their houses panicstricken. No damage is reported.

It will be remembered that Muzaffarpur was the worst sufferer in the last Bihar earthquake. —A.P.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2450 miles away with its epicentral region apparently near latitude 4 deg. S and longitude 100 deg. E South-West of Sumatra, was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 19 hrs. 35 mts. (I.S.T.) on Friday the 23rd August 1935.

SUGAR AND GROUNDNUT FORECASTS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Following is a summary of the first All-India groundnut and sugarcane forecasts 1935-36:—

Groundnut 1,859,000 acres against 2,049,000 acres last year, a decrease of nine per cent.

Sugarcane 3.631,000 as against 3,410,000 (revised) last year an increase of six per cent.—A.P.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Sir Homi's Homily

After hibernating for a long time, the Knight of Bombay-cum-Lancashire has once again come into the open, and given the benefit of his wisdom to his benighted countrymen. It was a gala occasion, indeed, at the Ripon Club when the friends and admirers of Sir Homi had mustered strong to honour him upon his Knighthood and to regale themselves with an excellent dinner. But one would have felt that it was hardly a fitting place to let out political fireworks, and most of the company must have been taken aback when Sir Homi ventured where angels would have feared to tread—especially after a heavy and hearty meal! Don't ask me where else could Sir Homi have collected such an appreciative audience—that is neither here nor—there. My point is merely that while his hosts were feeling expansive and soparophic, and surreptitiously unloosening the best it was hardly fair of the guest of honour to startle them out of their somnolence by 'talking shop' and by asking them to gird up their loins (again) and work the Reforms. It was a Ripon gala, not a Reforms rally!

* * * *

Dinners And Politics

Besides in a country like India, where for the majority of people, dinners are few and far between, and where there is nothing to save God's own water to wash them down, the dining table is rarely used as a political platform. In the West, of course, dinners are as often political as purely convivial. Indeed they are the recognized channels of adumbrating a new campaign or of staging a come-back. It was thus, perhaps natural for Sir Homi whom somebody described the other day as a 'living Indo-British link,' to establish a new political precedent in the best British style. The advantages of such a system are, of course, very obvious. For one thing there is no dearth of audience when a dinner accompanies a harangue a fact which our friends the Liberals will do well to note. Secondly even those who might have come to scoff, remain to bless. And this obviates the need of an emergency exit which is not always available. in the mofussil. I do wish the Reforms Party which is in gestation makes it 'de rigueur' to throw in 'dejeuners' if not dinners—or for the matter of that even teas would do—every time it comes into the open. I for one, am prepared in that case to sign upon the dotted line of the new credo and sing 'For he is a jolly good fellow.'

* * * *

New Hobby Horse

Sir Homi is, of course, famous as one of the finest post-prandial speakers on this side of India. He has a native wit and a stock of anecdotes which will do credit to any past-master of the art. Even those who follow his speeches in cold print instead of after a hot dinner cannot fail to be enlivened by them. I am afraid, however, Sir Homi's latest effort at the Ripon Club was a misfire. It was like breaking a new hobby-horse on a dance floor. As an after-dinner speech it was hardly agreeable to the occasion—unless the occasion was specially so agreed, as I have a sneaking doubt it was—and as a political 'tour de force' it was stillborn. The invitation of Sir Phiroze Sethna as the chief host to Sir Homi 'to give his views on that burning topic of the day' and the honoured guest's compliance in a laboured delivery sound too much like a Punch and Judy show.

* * * *

Men's Mills

Sir Homi began by pointing out that he entered public life twenty-five years ago. So it confirms my suspicion that 1935 is an 'annus mirabilis' in the matter of Jubilees. Everybody everywhere is celebrating some jubilee or other—until we have had a surfeit of that jubilee feeling. In all those long years. Sir Homi proceeded to observe. he had received more than his fair share of abuse from his ungrateful countrymen. But that only proves that, unlike providence, the public believes in a speedy retribution. Men's mills may not always grind sure, but they grind exceeding fast. Moreover such an confession is hardly calculated to impress one's audience. The greatest solace in politics is that political memories are proverbially short. By unnecessarily informing them that you have been a suspect in the past, you inevitably lose their sympathy for the future. Sleeping dogs are best left lying: otherwise they are sure to disturb the caravan!

* * * *

Concrete Reality

The new Knight of the British Empire (Doesn't the title fit Sir Homi like a glove?) of course

"Is not fond of uttering
platitudes
"In stained-glass attitudes.

He believes in 'giving them hot', and warning to his theme, therefore, he soon delivered his broadside against those who would wreck the new constitution. His lash was particularly reserved for those erring little children—the misguided Liberals who forsaking the maternal skirt are gallivanting with the Congress. 'The new Act was now a hard concrete reality' and Sir Homi asked of his hearers 'what were they going to do about it?' What indeed—sez I? and what indeed, echo answers. Except however, sounding a clarion call to "all who are determined to extract the maximum good' out of the concrete reality. (who said sand does not give out oil?) Sir Homi had nothing further concrete to offer regarding the formation of the new Reforms Party. Instead he returned to his former loves Ottawa and Lancashire. and patted himself upon the back for the success of the commercial liasons. Nobody at any rate can ever accuse Sir Homi of inconsistency or inconstancy. That is consolation enough in a faithless world!

* * * *

Seasonal

For myself, however, I fail to see why Sir Homi's oratorical exertion is on the one hand. hailed as a very message of Moses, and on the other excerated as the counsel of Satan himself. On second thoughts I almost feel like thanking Sir Homi for his well-timed speech. For we are passing through a sort of 'silly season' just at present. Sir Homi has provided a welcome opportunity for vegetating politicians to come out in the limelight with their interviews, for editors suffering from monsoon staleness to fire off something fresh, not to talk of humble scribes like myself doing some seasonal stuff. And after all one should not take an after-dinner ebullition too seriously even if it comes from the Ripon Club.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary to the Government of India, will act as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council from next month.

U. P. POLITICAL POSITION OBSCURE

Attempts To Unite Parties Fail

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

The political position in the United Provinces seems obscure. Hitherto attempts to unite the parties appear to have failed and several leaders are uncertain of the attitude they should adopt regarding the elections local and provincial.

Allahabad town Congress Committee adopted a resolution not to take part in the Municipal and District Board elections.

As a result of Lucknow squabbles it is understood Pundit Krishnadat Palliwal of Agra has tendered resignation to Parliamentary Board membership of the A.I.C.C. and U. P. Congress Committee and seat in the Assembly.—A. P.

CALLS CO-EDS BOY CRAZY

DENVER, Col. (By Mail)

"Seventy-five per cent of your time is centered upon thinking about boys" Miss Ruth Lloyd told Denver University co-eds in one of a series of lectures on "Emotional Adjustment in the Modern World."

Ornaments of considerable value were removed on Thursday night by some unknown miscreant from the image of goddess Kali from a temple in Baird Road, New Delhi.

2nd Week:

SILVER KING COMES OUT TRIUMPHANTLY

Big crowd to receive Sagar's stupendous stunt picture

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Silver King

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The Space-Raiders

THE SILENT MENACE

By BARRINGTON BEVERLEY

(AUTHOR OF "THE AIR DEVIL", ETC.)

New Readers Begin Here—

This is the story of the greatest air drama of all time, of the Silent Menace which came from the inter-stellar void to terrorise the people of this planet. Behind the drama, and interwoven with it, is the drama of two people's lives, the story of a man's love of Science, and a woman's science of Love.

Kay Longdon is a girl-scientist, working with her father, Professor Longdon of the Longdon Scientific Inventions Laboratory; she has fallen violently in love with the professor's younger colleague, George Anstey. But George, immersed in his work, ignores her; Kay is very unhappy. This is the existing state of affairs when a journalist named Merryweather call to interview the professor, just as the professor, in his private observatory, sights a weird form of sky-ship attacking two passenger air-liners, of the Lackermann Airline Company.

The sky-ship is an amazing craft, huge fish-shaped. Through a telescope Kay, George, her father, and Merryweather see it hover, then dart with astonishing speed, destroying one of the liners and sending it down in flames The second air-liner escapes and lands. The four decide to rush to the Lackermann flying field to get first-hand information.

Professor Longdon had often complained to Kay about his intense dislike of the fierce spotlight of publicity centred upon him because of his scientific discovery work. But fame has its privileges as well as its penalties; the professor was well known to the Lackermann Airline Company staff; when the party reached the flying field a word to the gatekeeper gained them instant admission, while other curious enquirers were being sternly refused.

The professor drew up his car with a squeal of brakes' outside the office building. A tall man, emerging onto the tarmac, saw him and ran forward.

"Wilson, the General Manager," said the professor to the others. "Wilson, we saw the attack on your liner."

"The very man I want to see!" said Wilson, hoarsely. "There's been murder done, Longdon! What devilish thing was it that wrecked our machine?"

"The second liner? Did it get down safely?" broke in Kay eagerly.

Wilson nodded. "I've been in to telephone our directors. I'm going back to the hanger where it is housed—you'd better come along—the pilot and passengers are in a state of collapse!"

Hurriedly they quitted the car and ran with the General Manager down the long line of hangers.

In the shed where the escaped liner was housed, mechanics and ground-hands were administering restoratives to wan-faced men and half-conscious women passengers.

Merryweather of the Arclight began to scuttle about like a terrier, gleaning particulars, spraying around a staccato rattle of queries, mentally building his great follow-up story to knock the seats from under the readers. It has been a stroke of luck that he was with Professor Longdon, and so able to enter the flying-field. He meant to make the most of his opportunity.

Kay and George Anstey helped with the first-aid work. Most of the erstwhile passengers were in a pitiable state of nervous exhaustion. They sat on stretchers, huddled, trembling, some giving way to hysteria now that tension had been followed by reaction.

One man stared dully at the toes of his boots. "My brother-my brother-my brother," he repeated, over and over again, "my poor brother was in that other 'plane. He drank a few sips of brandy when George applied a flask to his pallied lips, then relapsed into his mumbling.

The pilot of the air-liner, now somewhat recovered, was smoking cigarettes as though for a wager, to steady his over-wrought nerves. The General Manager questioned him, while Professor Longdon listened intently and occasionally interjected questions. Merryweather, feverishly making notes on the back of an old envelope, joined them.

"We were coming from the Hagenback flying-ground, just outside Copenhagen," said the pilot, thickly. "The other machine, our GV20 left five minutes before I took off. I drove at the scheduled speed and we made good flying time.

"Then—" he paused, to light a fresh cigarette from the stump of the old one—"when we were nearly home, I spotted the GV 20. with that damned freak of a machine after it. They might have been a couple of birds—a hawk and a sparrow.

"Up and down. Up and down. My God, it was awful to watch! I could see the freak machine meant mischief. But the speed of it! No wings! No propellors! Switching about like a bit of quicksilver! I tell you, I nearly had a fit!

"The GV 20 was trying to get down. The other would not let it. It tried to rise. But the other was above it like lightning. All this time I was flying my ship nearer and nearer."

"You should have steered clear," said the General Manager, sharply. "You should have dived for a landing. You might have been wrecked, too."

"I know, I know," groaned the pilot, blinking at him through a

(Continued on page 38.)

"BRAVEST DEED SEEN BY ME"

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to describe the Bravest Deed personally witnessed by them in their lifetime so far.

The sender of the most interesting, but genuinely true story of such a Deed, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 500 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 28th August, 1935.

The result of the competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 8th September, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stores submitted by the competitors.

Beauty can be maintained

Wincarnis is also a popular tonic with men. They like it for its pleasant, clean taste, and because it keeps them up to the mark, even in the most trying weather.

A great many women, while they are not actually ill, are only half-fit. In consequence, their looks suffer. Their complexions are pale, their eyes lustreless, and in addition they have so little vitality that they feel exhausted before the day is half over.

The truth is that you can only look beautiful if you are in perfect health. Even in a tropical climate it is easy to keep absolutely fit if you take a good tonic regularly. You cannot do better than take Wincarnis regularly after meals and at bedtime. Wincarnis fortifies the blood and invigorates the whole system.

For fifty years and more doctors and nurses have prescribed Wincarnis as a tonic, for they have proved times without number that it has not an equal as a remedy for debility, anaemia and lassitude.

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Art Of Salesmanship

Ability To Arrest Attention, Tact, Suavity, Tenacity Initiative And Courage Are Some Of Primary Essentials Of Successful Career In This Line

By S. V. Gopalam.

Salesmanship, in general, is the art of effecting the sale of a commodity at a reasonable profit and under usual terms. In effecting the sale of a commodity the prospective buyer should thoroughly be convinced about the soundness of the goods offered for sale and their prices. He should be made to feel in the same way as the seller feels about it. The salesman, in some circumstances, for securing business has to educate the prospective buyer regarding the utility of his commodity and thus convince him to effect a sale. Therefore, the monetary value of a thing, to some extent, is not based on what it is worth, but what it fetches and what it fetches largely depends on the way in which the article is put up for sale. Mr. P. Grafield Blake defines Salesmanship as 'The ability of winning the buyers' confidence for the seller's house and goods and thereby winning a regular and permanent customer.'

For every sale there are five essentials, viz., (1) the commodity for sale, (2) the seller, (3) the buyer (4) the desire to buy and (5) the consideration for the sale.

1. The Commodity for sale: This should be a article that will meet or satisfy the wants of the people. It should be attractive, durable etc., and be able to compete with those of others in prices and in quality etc.

2. The Seller: In practice there are three ways of selling. Firstly by word of mouth of the salesman; secondly by advertisement with or without pictures, illustrations and the like and thirdly by letters or circulars.

Spoken Salesmanship is of two ways (1) direct and (2) indirect. In the case of a sale of goods only, the direct method of selling plays an important and effective part. This requires a great deal of talent in the art of salesmanship and the person who sells the goods should have a thorough knowledge and experience of the same. Of course, indirect method of selling too is sometimes used in the case of sale of goods, but its chances of success are very small and limited. As the buyers require a display of the goods and inducement of the same the direct method of selling is a most effective and desirable way of selling. The indirect method is mostly useful among professional people such as doctors and lawyers etc. They often meet in their social clubs, etc., so that when time comes for their professional help their acquaintances will automatically turn to those who are in need of their professional business.

ARRESTING THE ATTENTION.

The first and the foremost essential thing that a successful salesman should possess is the ability to arrest the attention of his prospective buyer by his pleasing looks and appearances. At the very first impression, the salesman should be able to create an inquisitiveness and an earnest desire for his goods, in the mind of his prospective buyer. A sale is made or effected only when the buyer is thoroughly convinced, in his mind, that the offered goods are serviceable, profitable and can satisfy his requirements and thus bring him increased happiness and comfort.

Secondly, tact is undoubtedly a most valuable asset for a salesman. He should be able to express his ideas, to his prospective buyer, in a most interesting, convincing and pleasing manner and should be more tactful in his expressions so as not to allow him to go in a wrong way, while approaching men of different temperaments. Salesmanship, sometimes, requires also the ability to change a buyer's point of view. Mr. Hugh Chalmers describes 'Tact' as 'The ability to approach men of different tempers without rubbing them the wrong way.' It is always better for a salesman to study his prospective customer before he calls upon him. This is more essential especially when the business is of importance and the possible order is of great value.

Further, unless the salesman is able to express his thoughts, to his prospective buyer, in the language best known to him the seller will not generally be able to convince his buyer about his goods.

The salesman should freely

(Continued on page 39)

The Governor, Gargiya Niwas,
The Bennett College, Beawar,
Sheffield, Rajputana,
England. India.

Dear Governor,

I thank you for your letter of the 13th ult. conveying your congratulations on my success at the Final examination of the Incorporated Secretaries Association. It is mainly due to the excellent reference library of the College, and the promptness, and the keen interest of the College staff taken in me during the period of my studies.

Thanking you, Yours sincerely,

B. D. GARGIYA.

3 LETTERS

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To Kirkee,
The Bennett College Ltd., India.
Sheffield.
England.

Dear Sir,

I am very pleased to inform you that I appeared for the A.M.I.Mech.E. Examination, and have passed the whole examination.

With best wishes for your continued success,

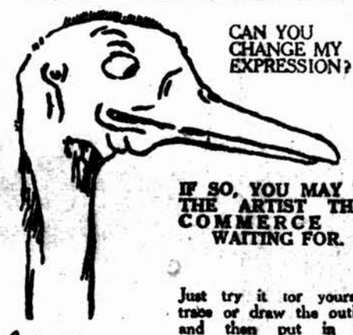
Yours faithfully,

DUDLEY CLAYTON.

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS.

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but still later you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment. Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father? We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them. There are some people who manufacture an article and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that; we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity. If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound, practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it. Yours sincerely,

J. H. Bennett



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MUNICIPAL & COUNTY ENGINEERS
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POLICE, Special Course
PRECEPTORS, College of
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY
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If you do not see your own requirements above, write to us on any subject.

HOW TO STUDY

In your spare time, when it suits YOU. You fix your own time—you do not GO to your studies—the postman brings THEM TO YOU. There is nothing that a class-room teacher can show on a blackboard that we cannot show on a white paper. The lesson on a blackboard will be cleaned off, but our lessons are PERMANENT. A class-room teacher cannot give you a private word of encouragement, but a Correspondence Tutor can do so whenever your work deserves it. On the other hand he can, where necessary, point out your mistakes PRIVATELY.

To STUDENTS LIVING ABROAD or on the high seas, a good supply of lessons is given, so that they may be done in their order and despatched to us for examination and correction. They are then sent back with more work, and in this way a continuous stream of work is always in transit from the Student to us and from us to the Student, therefore distance makes no difference.

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EVERY DEPARTMENT IS A COMPLETE COLLEGE. EVERY STUDENT IS A CLASS TO HIMSELF.

Write to Dept. 200, The Bennett College Agency, Alipore Road, Delhi.

A Smiling Sheaf Of Letters

I have in my "Scrap Book" a collection of bright letters, which on account of their quaintness and oddity of compositions, cannot but help raising a smile even on the most stoic faces. There are people in the world who rarely laugh or who laugh only out of courtesy or who laugh with apologetics of a sinner. To such as these who go through life as if in a funeral procession and take even their pleasures sadly, I confess that these letters may not even twitch a little muscle on their face. We shall leave alone such conscientious objectors and constitutional incapables. Thank God! against an attenuated lot of such 'living corpses' we have millions in every walk of life, who will not miss the bright twinkle of a laughter for all the world. I am extending my invitation to such gay-minded people to come and partake of the epistelery feast that my "Scrap Book" provides.

I haven't any preferences, partialities, and predilections in regard to selection of these. I have, observed therefore, no order, I give them as they come.

* * * *

A LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The first letter is a letter of resignation addressed by an Indian typist, who believed in liberal use of 'portmanteau' words with ponderous effect. His grouse, in his own words, was that his 'three years' duration had shown no amelioration by way of proper remuneration as a sort of appreciation despite multiplication of work for execution.'

"Sir,

My completion of three years' duration having shown no amelioration by way of proper remuneration as a sort of appreciation despite the multiplication of work for execution, which has been done to the full satisfaction but resulting in entire dejection of mind, I have arrived at the conclusion after mature consideration to hand you this application of resignation by discontinuation of my present position subject to termination on completion of one calendar month's notification terminating on 31st December next.

Apologising for my intrusion and botheration resulting in my submission of this application with the least hesitation for your information in anticipation of 'Divine Benediction' which is the only recommendation beyond human realisation conducive to the promotion of my present situation to accord sanction for my future promotion, protection, salvation and self-satisfaction,

I remain, Sir,
Yours obediently."

Two sentences of hundred words apiece, each a paragraph long all of a serpentine quality, of course, is a feat of mental gymnastics, but I assure you that such exhibition of strength in business letters is never likely 'to accord sanction for your future promotion, protection, salvation and self-satisfaction.'

* * * *

AN APPLICATION FOR A CASUAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Here is another specimen, a style rich in pure 'Babu English' of the happy days of old. A modern letter, like a lady's skirt, should be long enough to cover the subject, but short enough to be interesting. All the gay flourishes of pen and mind, so dear to the hearts of our grandfathers must be cut, pruned and trimmed to fit in modern conditions. No wonder, with such change of fashion and craze for brevity, in the words of Lord Tennyson we make bold 'to call our fathers fools.' This is how a clerk addressed his 'burra' Saheb of the office asking for a casual leave of absence:

"Most Exalted Sir,

It is with utmost habitually devout expression of my most sensitive respect that I approach the clemency of your masterful position with self-depraising utterance of my esteem and also forgotten-by-myself assurance that in my own mind I shall be free from the assumption that I am asking unpardonable donnation if I assert that I desire a short respite from my exertions—indeed a fortnight's holiday, as I am suffering from epidermic inflamation in shape of boils as per margin in the region of my netherland.

I have the honourable delight of subscribing myself your exalted reverence's most humble and obedient serviter."

In the margin was drawn rough but graphic illustration of three boils and their respective locations on the body of their victim.

* * * *

AN 'INDIAN LORD CHESTERFIELD'!

We all know of the famous letters of Lord Chesterfield to his son. But few know 'the words of learned length and thundering sound' once addressed by a Pundit to his son at college, advising him to cultivate beauty of words and brevity of expression in his English speech and composition. Here is what he wrote:—

"My Dear Son,

In promulgating your esoteric cogitations or inarticulating superficial sentimentalities and philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversation possess clarified conciseness, compacted comprehensiveness, coalescent consistency, and concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations, flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement and asinine affectations. Let your extemporaneous decantations and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility without rodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabical profundity, pompous prolixity and ventriloquial verbosity.

Yours affectionate progenitor,
P.N.N."

You cannot understand Pundit's 'polysyllabical ponderosity' if you haven't his word mastery. If you attempt to understand by the help of a dictionary you will find this is all what the learned Pundit meant to convey to his son: "Be brief and to the point—precept more illustrated in the breach than in its observance."

* * * *

AN ASSESSEE'S LETTER TO HIS INCOME-TAX OFFICER.

He would be a bold man who says he loves income-tax. Nobody loves it, be he an official or a citizen. No amount of State exigencies can ever explain away its spear-head directness. It almost hits you in the eye, metaphorically of course. The tragedy of the tax is increased a hundredfold by its being preposterously regular, punctual and recurring No wonder then when an assessee finds himself face to face with a demand for tax he cannot meet, much less avoid, the cry goes up for mercy and cancellation. A tax-payer must know that an officer has eyes to see, but he sees not (except through assessments); has ears to hear, but he hears not (except his superior's orders for more revenue), has tongue to speak, but speaks not (except perhaps when confirming assessment or levying a penalty). Not that he has no tongue, but he holds it in his cheek.

The following letter was addressed to the Income-Tax Commissioner by a Jullundur shopkeeper, who had been income-taxed for Rs. 1,200, when he had actual loss in the capital itself. It appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" of London. This is what he wrote:

"Income Tax Laws most peaceful. To honour them is the true application. By God (fast asleep) we say the following:—

Opened a petty shop without experience, only the last year, no gain, rather loss of capital. Income-taxed for income of Rs. 1,200. Good God! Poverty and starvation facing. Exercising utmost economy. Trying invention of any means, by which body can live, without food, still a failure. Disposing off old members and stopping of further generation by living alone forced by public laws.

Under the circumstances and having no hope for further removal of settled property, we are ashamed of being called Income-Tax Payers to our worty Government, so faithful to the poor. Pray cancel our income tax and oblige. Income Tax Officer, Jullundar city, may be asked to review the case. If this reasonable request cannot be listened to please fix some date earlier to avoid penalty—suitable to the Income Tax Officer Jullundur City, to take some surplus articles, such as clothing and utensils and sell them by public auction and get his dues. We are utmost faithful and contended."

Different minds different tastes. But what I like most in the appeal is "exercising utmost economy—disposing of old members and stopping further generation by living alone forced by public laws." Don't you like it? I do! If you have any difficulty in understanding the Jullundar shopkeeper's economics I shall explain. No doubt you wonder what connection is there between abstinence and income-tax. But here it is. Indulgence means population (if you don't believe it, read Malthus' 'Prudential Restraints'); population means expenditure; expenditure means income and income always means income-tax. Now start with abstinence. Abstinence means no indulgence; no indulgence means no population; no population means no expenditure, no expenditure means no income

(Continued on page 30.)

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POETRY IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS

A Story Of Wasted Hours

(By RUSTOM VAKEEL)

Thomas Carlyle, like other well-known authors, has a file of his own in our mental bureaus, with the famous picture in which we see the Chelsea Sage seated in his memorable long overcoat, rough beard, "looking deep into Infinity", a remarkable man, one of those seers, sages, heroes whose biographies he wrote out of his life-blood. In that collocation of impressions called a mental file, he figures as an extraordinary stylist whose books all of us loved to read and not understand, specially in undergraduate days. He was prescribed for M.A., which lent dignity to his works in College libraries. His "Sartor Resartus" had a learned philosophical ring, with thundering "fatwas" in mathematical parlance, with incomprehensibility insured.

MANY AVATARS

Thomas Carlyle, a rough orator, digging into a frightened audience the mission of heroes, Thomas Carlyle, rough inconsiderate husband; Thomas Carlyle, mountain of patience and impatience, writing away his French Revolution, after Mill's maid had accidentally destroyed the first manuscript;

(Barlow in "The Plebs," London).

Carlyle, as the tragic lover, disillusioned, with a heart which was an empty tabernacle, as he had found from the letters of his wife after her death, that she had never entertained "love" for him,—all these varied Carlyles of our undergraduate days are still in the background of our mind, the hat, the stick, the small forehead, and the style which was the man. His Burns, his pro-German outpour, his Goethe, his Frederick the Great, brown volumes, rarely read, his French Revolution, for which he read hundreds of books, a voice not only in the wilderness, but in Chelsea, in Cheyne Row, before crowded, cultured audiences, hitting away at all gilded hypocrisies.

The ancient Gods of his race spoke through him in a rough, stentorian way. There is breeze, truth, storm and that disturbing restfulness of deep natures stirred to their depths. He is not Hitler's Nordic, nor the American Custom Official's conception of Danes and Vikings. His noble Aryans were muscled men who sought truth in cold altitudes. There is an ancient, primeval quality about his style, tremendous sincerity which gives to his appeals, prayers, exclamations, requests, sermons, whispers, incantations, lasting values. In that mental file there are some sentences which stick, some scenes from History which will remain with all of us for ever. We must know Scotland, the Puritan spirit, the low lands, to understand his style and above all the Scotch accent to appreciate this doughty sage who made his wife miserable and spoke and wrote like a prophet.

"TO-DAY"

Carlyle, who has written about Teufeldroch in "Sartor Resartus", has also written a small poem called "To-day", which is included in anthologies for the young, for the very young. It is taught in the second or third standard of our middle-schoo's. As recited by my young friend Adi Unwala, its first stanza runs thus:—

"So her hat been downing
Another bloo day.
Tink, wilt thoo thoo let it
Slip usless away." . . . . .

The above is a quaint phonetic rendering of the original which is:—

"So here hath been dawning
Another blue day;
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?"

Adi Unwala is a muscular young man, aged fourteen, who sees the sun coming out of the hills, every day, not the Cheviot, nor the hills of MacCallum More, but his own hills in the East, from where the sun emerges with a prelude of gold, another hot blue day; but, being only fourteen he does not think, he drinks his tea, takes his bath, and "To-day being Wednesday, and the second period in the afternoon is Poetry", he sits down on the verandah, gallery, "otla", and in a sing-song voice begins:—

"So her hat been downing
Another bloo day,
Tink, wilt thoo thoo let it
Slip usless away."

"'Here" is generally matamorphosed into "her", something possessive and feminine. At his age it is a sexless word and many a sentence begins with 'her', being substituted for "she". For example, "Her is a good girl". "Her came to see his brother". In "hath" "h" is eliminated and "dawning" is pronounced to rhyme with Browning. "Blue" in our schools is "bloo". whistled "bloo" and "day" is pronounced with an economy of vowel sounds. "Think" is always "Tink", atrophy of h. like a word from pidgin English. "Thou", that favourite pronoun of Carlyle, reminiscent of religion, faith, love, brotherhood, becomes "thoo thoo", almost a ritual of expectoration. We hope to be excused for this simile. "Useless" becomes "usless". "Away", of course, is not pronounceable by non-British people. There are a few things which we cannot pronounce correctly, and our friend Unwala, is more handicapped.

IS IT ALL USELESS?

Tink! Tink! it is all waste of time if we allow this precious time to be lost in committing to memory a fairly mispronounced stanza. The day is now three hours old and nothing has happened; he has not looked at the beautiful dome above his verandah, above his street where pedlars are selling vegetables, tomatoes and potatoes, mispronounce "tamotaaa papataaa". In that higgle-haggle, in that riot of mispronounciations, of "cabbage" mispronounced "Cobi" of "Cauli flower", "Cali flower", and—"table" flattened out into "table", and the glass "cupboard" into "cubbot". In that sunny morning hour, when things are bought and sold for the day, Adi keeps on repeating the famous line:—

"Tink, wilt thoo thoo let it
Slip usless away?"

It is a mild question, echo of a question asked by a volcanic soul in far-off Scotland. Before the stanza is thoroughly memorised, a voice comes from within,

"Adi, chalo school no vakhat thayo" (Adi, get up, it's time for school).

Is it all useless? One wonders! We leave it to other people to answer, but this we know, that if during the Poetry period, Adi Unwala's performance was sad and tragic, in the next period, during the Gujrati hour, in spite of many limitations, he recited and sang a Gujrati poem with feeling, enthusiasm and a harmonious flow of speech and sound, which made one think of a famous saying of Carlyle that in man "there is a spirit of active method which gives us no rest till it is unfolded". One wonders if at a young age our children's spirits could be unfolded by a mispronounced, misunderstood, un-appreciated, masterpiece of a foreign Sage?

They were discussing the education of their children.

"What is your boy going to be when he finishes at the university?" asked one

"An octogenarian, I fear," the other replied.

Billers: "This typewriter will revolutionize the industry.'

Sellers: "How?"

Billers: "Look at the adjustable mirror, powder compartment, manicure set built in, and a hideway for chewing gum."

"STRANGEST FEAT OF MAGIC SEEN BY ME"

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to describe the strangest feat of magic personally witnessed by them, in their life-time so far.

The sender of the most interesting, but genuinely true story of such a feat, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The story should not exceed 500 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 4th September, 1935.

The result of the competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 15th September, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.

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About Studios And Stars

CINEMA NOTES FROM LONDON

(From Our Film Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

In little more than a month Alexander Korda will start work on the first British Technicolor picture. The subject he has chosen is Mary Borden's book, "King of the Jews." Its story deals with 30 days, starting at the Crucifixion and ending with the Ascension. For Mary Magdalane, which is the most important part in the story, he has chosen Flora Robson, whom he considers to be the finest actress in the country. For Judas Iscariot he has selected Lawrence Olivier. Pontius Pilate may be played by Charles Laughton, although this is not definite, while Pilate's wife may be played by Jill Esmond, who in private life is Mrs. Olivier.

Korda is determined to make this Biblical narrative the most important picture he has yet produced. As is usual with him, he does not care what it costs—provided he gets what he wants. He thinks millions of people who do not normally go to cinemas will go to see such a theme and he is more and more determined to make pictures which mean something. In a week or two he is sending off six of his younger cameramen to Hollywood. They will work in Technicolor laboratories, and they will not return until they have learned how, and how not, to succeed with coloured photography. In the Flora Robson film he will be up against one or two difficulties. There is no laboratory in Great Britain where the colour work Korda wants can be printed. So every foot of film made here will have to go to Hollywood and back before we see exactly how good or bad it is. Next year, when there is a Technicolor plant, in England, Korda intends to make four or six pictures in colour out of a total of twelve. By the year after he may have forgotten how to use ordinary stock.

SEVERE DISADVANTAGE

The film-producer suffers under at least one severe disadvantage as compared with his colleagues of the legitimate stage. In the theatre, when the leading-lady falls ill, an understudy is put in to fill the gap for a few days. On the screen, understudies are obviously impossible, and the sudden illness of a star involves very extensive changes on plan. When, for example, Miss Madge Evans, the Hollywood star now making "The Tunnel" with Richard Dix, Leslie Banks, Helen Vinson and C. Aubrey Smith, took a sudden chill and was confined to her hotel by her doctor's orders for three days, a hasty reorganisation of the schedule was necessitated. Scenes in which she does not appear, but which were not due for shooting for some days, were 'brought forward'; this involved non-stop work on the part of carpenters and plasterers, furnishers and other studio men in order to prepare sets, dresses, properties and so on, at a moment's notice.

Shooting is due to begin shortly on the actual tunnel-sequences of the new picture. These have involved a great deal of research and careful planning on the part of the Art-department. The entrance to the huge 'Transatlantic Tunnel' is even now being constructed at the 75-acre open-air 'Lot', known as G-B City, near Northolt. It represents a structure slightly larger in area than Victoria Station, London, but in actuality has been 'reduced' in size. The tunnel itself is planned with a diameter of 52 feet; that is to say, the same as that of the recently opened Mersey Tunnel. This is considered to be the best practical diameter for subterranean engineering of this nature.

Things on the set this week have been moving at a fast and furious pace for the artistes working on "Jack of All Trades" for the Gainsborough Studios. A large chute was built, the kind found in boot factories for handling the boxes and packing them. The construction of this was supervised by Brian Wallace, the talented son of the late Edgar Wallace. Brian was a champion Olympic bon-sleigh man and his knowledge of the correct banking necessary for fast cornering proved of great use in constructing the chute for the various shots! Jack Hulbert, Gina Malo and Robertson Hare have all taken some punishment this week by sliding down the chute all together and arriving in an assorted heap at the bottom. Doing this some twenty times left Gina decidedly 'blue' while Jack says: "It is a funny thing but I always fall on the same place. I sort of get used to it and instead of a 'cluster' of small bruises, I always get one big bruise. I do not know if it's better to have one big bruse but I can tell you that I feel terribly stiff from it all, in the morning."

A three-storey fire staircase was constructed by an engineering firm in one studio. After many chances up and down it. Jack finally gets a hose and turns it on his enemies, forcing them down stairs and soaking them through to the skin. Jack, after a little instruction from a real fireman, succeeded in managing a standard fire-fighting hose with adjustable jet nozzle as used by firemen working from fire escapes. With a pressure of over 90 pounds per square inch on the water, he controlled perfectly the jet of water and his hose-work was praised by the Studio firemen. Until one sees water at this pressure, one has little idea of its force. It is so strong that a heavy man can be knocked clean over and rolled along the ground by the jet.

GRACE FIELDS

Exhibitors, hailing from all parts of the British Isles, are unanimous that except for a limited circle in the West End of London, Gracie Fields has proved the biggest attraction of all the woman stars. This fact, which is supported by the undeniable evidence of pay-box figures will surprise many people. but it happens to be true. Her appeal is limited to the British Isles and the Dominions. In the West End of London she is but a mediocre attraction, while in America they are totally unable to understand her style of humour. But in the provinces, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, the answer to Gracie Fields is "You're the Top." All her films have proved huge commercial successes and well justified her salary of £30,000 per picture.

Gracie Fields started life with the idea of becoming an opera star, and made her debut as a vocalist at a local hall at the age of eight. Then came a spell with Haley's Juveniles and with Cherburn's Young Stars. "I well remember bursting into tears when applauded for my first comedy song," she said. She was fifteen then, and did "want to sing in opera." Later she played in a rebiew. "Yes I think So," in which she appeared at the old Middlesex music hall in London in 1915. Next year she played in a show at the Tiveli, Manchester, in which Archie Pitt was principal comedian, called 'It's a Bargain.' Then came "Mr. Tower of London", which ran for seven years. She played the part of Sally Perkins 4,000 times, and never missed a performance.

Sjt. Pralhashankar and Sri. Swarooprani in "Chandra" to run at the West-End.

In 1928 Sir Gerald Du Maurier engaged her as leading lady in "S O S," and as she had several variety engagements at that time, she had to fulfil them as well, giving thirty performances a week. Three years later, Mr. Basil Dean, went to her with the idea of making a picture, "Sally In Our Alley", which caught on. Since then Gracie Fields has done "Looking On The Bright Side", "Sing As We Go", written by J. B. Priestley, and "Look Up and Laugh", which has just opened at the Plaza, London. She may go to Hollywood later to make a picture.

ANOTHER STAR.

John Glidden, the agent, who made Vivien Leigh a film star she received a £50,000 film contract from Alexander Korda—has discovered a second film star, whose name is Sally Gray, three months ago she was an unknown chorus girl earning £4 a week. Now she is to be paid £50 a week. She is to be starred with Stanley Lupino, in a romantic comedy based on the true story of her own extraordinary life. She will act the part of herself. The name of the heroine in the film will be her own name—Sally Gray. Lupino is so impressed by Sally, who is 19 years old, that he is prepared to gamble £30,000 on her success. If the film is not a success Stanley Lupino will work without salary, and will lose in addition £8,000 of his own money. The film will be called "Cheer Up" and the production will start on August 26 at the Ealing Studios, London. Sally will be paid £50 a week for five weeks.

According to her agreement with Stanley Lupino Productions, the company just formed, Sally may be required to star in two more films at a rising salary. Now Sally feels like a sort of Cinderella. Her father died when she was six and her mother had to work like a slave to keep four daughters. Sally has been earning her own living since she was twelve. "No one would believe the things which have happened to me in the last few months, "she told me." I cannot believe it myself, I was dancing in the chorus of "Jill Darling", and one night John G[illegible]don happened to be in the au[illegible]ence. He sent for me and said "I will make you famous."

SOULLESS JOB

In the opinion of Clive Brook, the British film actor, acting for the screen is a soulless job. His contention is that a film star is just like a puppet; he is told to do this and told to do that. "Imaging it" he said to me, "Being forced to tell a girl you love her thirty times in quick succession! The greatest actor in the world would be appalled at the idea. I often think it would be more pleasant on the stage—at least you can work up to a climax. Being a film star is rather like being a frustrated lover; metaphorically you are just going to kiss the girl and suddenly it is 'cut' and you have to start all over again."

Clive Brook is convinced that British films are suffering from too much commercialism. Because in Hollywood everything is sacrificed for the sake of perfection. Over here in England, he thinks, the producers believe something 'will do' rather than spend the extra money to make it perfect. In Hollywood it is all art, and in England it is all 'what will it cost?' "As soon as England forgets to think so much about money," he declared, "and worry about the film, then they will really lead the world. I do not want to be pessimistic about British films, but I do think they need much improvement before they can become the best in the world."

"THE PICCOLINO"

New Dance Hit In "Top Hat"

First it was "The Carioca", then it was "The Continental", now it is "The Piccolino" that Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, greatest dance team, will present to a dance-mad world.

Astaire firmly believes the new terpischorean creation to surpass the "Continental" in ballroom popularity. It is the big dancing climax of "Top Hat". Irving Berlin has provided the musical score for this romance.

"The Piccolino", Astaire says, is the greatest tune Berlin has yet written, and that covers much territory. Fred himself created the dance.

MYSTERIES OF *CENSORSHIP*

The Censor bans "Private Worlds", a drama of mental abnormality in various forms. A few months later he passes it in an amended version—"with a 'Universal' certificate".

Two years ago he banned "Life Begins", a story set in a maternity hospital. Now he has passed it, under the title of "The Dawn of Life".

Filmgoers are naturally wondering whether censorship depends on the mood of the moment.

If "Private Worlds" was unfit for anyone to see a few months ago, by what miracle has it now become fit for children?

If "Life Begins" was an undesirable film two years ago, what has happened to it in the interim?

Such title conundrums scarcely inspire confidence in the Censor's judgment.—"Film Weekly."

Around Theatre & Film Land

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

Shakespearean Play First Time On The Screen

STAGE FILM CO. (POONA.)

For the first time in Indian Film history, Shakespear's immortal drama, "Hamlet" or "Khoon-Ka-Khoon" (or Khoon-E-Nahk) is being produced by a group of talented Indian stage artists and eminent songstresses of all India fame such as Miss Shamshedhai alias Chamia, reputed singer of Northern India and a popular artist of a gramophone and Radio fame, Miss Naseem, one of the most beautiful Indian stage and screen artist and Mr. Sohrab Modi, who plays the lead. These three artists play the roles of queen Ophealia and Hamlet respectively. Miss Chamia is well-known throughout the country as the popular singer.

PRABHAT CINETONE (POONA.)

Director Shantaram has come to the final stages of his production "Mahatma" with Bal Gandharva, the talented artist in the lead, supported by Chandra Mohan, Miss Ratnaprabha and Kumari Vasantee.

KOLHAPUR CINETONE (KOLHAPUR.)

Master Vinayak is giving finishing touches to the social picture "Orphans of Society." It is the chief intention of Major Dada Saheb Nimbalkar to see that this picture is one of an exceptional types. Master Vinayak himself plays the hero; and Mr. Baburao Pendharkar (villain) with Mrs. Samarth (heroine) and Indira Wadker are also in the prominent roles.

SARASWATI CINETONE.

Mr. R. G. Torney, the versatile screen director and technician is busy with the final touches of the mythological picture "Krishna-Shishtai" from the sacred epic "Mahabharat" with Miss Vijaya Devi (as Draupadi) Miss Sundara Bai, Mr. Ved Phatak (as Krishna), Vasant Pahelwan (as Bhim), Godbole (as Dhuryodhan) and Mr. Phatak (as Vidhur).

SIKANDER CINETONE.

They are now busy finishing touches to romance, from ancient Mahomedan history, named "Ishrat-Ki-Mout" with the two charming artists Miss Dilara and Miss Roshan, supported by Miss Menaka, Messrs. Vasant Pahelwan and Kapoor. This is a picture full of thrilling stunts and amazing adventures.

RADHA FILM COMPANY (CALCUTTA.)

Shooting commenced last week in a set, showing the cottage of 'Sudama.' Miss Radharani the talented songstress of radio and gramophone fame has been cast in the role of Sunita, the gifted wife of 'Sudama'. The same scene will be continued this week, introducing the great artist, Ahindra Chaudhri, in the role of 'Sudama' Miss Kananbala plays as 'Rukmini'. The famous singer Mrinal Ghose will entertain the fans in the role of Narad—the same role in which he scored an individual triumph in Daksha-Yagna. Mr. H. P. Banerji is personally conducting the shooting, in collaboration with Mr. Phani Burman. Mr. Biren De the young cameraman is cranking while Mr. Nripen Pal is recording. The setting department is busy constructing the massive sets under the direction of the master craftsman, Mr. Shanker G. Kaskar of Kolhapur.

The casting of the detective thriller, "Kanthahar" is expected to be completed by this week. A few more artists have been signed up. The new names include Miss Padmavati and Mr. Bhumen Roy, the popular stage star of Bengal. The former will interpret the role of 'Rangila', while the latter will play the role of the detective inspector, 'Benoy'. The roles of 'Rangila' and 'Naren' will be interpreted by Ahindra Chaudhuri and Jahar Ganguli respectively.

Both the Urdu pictures of this concern, namely:—"Wamaq-Ezra" and "Thunderbolt" are now ready for immediate release. The former was directed by Mr. Tarit Basu under the personal supervision of Mr. H. P. Banerjee while the latter is a stunt-picture of love, adventure and fighting and is the product of Director Sethi.

BHARAT LAXMI (CALCUTTA.)

Their unique social picture in Hindi will soon be released at Majestic Talkies, and the leading roles are played by three screen trio Miss Patience Cooper (of English and Indian stage fame, Miss Kajjanbai.

SAROJ MOVIETONE.

Their social picture "Chandra" or "Modern Girl" with Swarup Rani, Miss Zebunissa and Prabhashankar will soon be released at West End.

NEW THEATRES (CALCUTTA).

"Devadas," the Romance of all times with Jumna and Saigal in the lead is awaiting release at Krishna.

Kumari Nasseem (Delhi) in stage-film of "Khoon-ka-khoon" (Hamlet).

Sri Vjaya Devi and Syt. Pathak in "Krishna-Shishatai" Hindi forthcoming release.

BECKY SHARP

The Season's Most Spectacular Film

Very soon "Becky Sharp", the first full-length feature picture to be produced in the newly perfected three-colour Technicolour process, will come to India.

It is the most important picture produced in Hollywood since "The Jazz Singer", which ushered sound to the screen. It has been given wide publicity, and a world-wide anticipation has been aroused.

"Becky Sharp" represents a great stride forward in the art of making motion pictures. It is an adaptation of the Langdon Mitchell play of the same name which was an adaptation of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair".

"Becky Sharp" is no tan experiment in colour-photography. The experiment was made when "La Cucaracha" was presented to the world for approval, "La Cucaracha" received the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award for short subjects, and is, in some measure, a gauge by which to measure the entertainment values of "Becky Sharp".

Miriam Hopkins comes to the screen for the first time in her natural beauty. Her blonde loveliness and intense dramatic ability were the reasons for her selection to play the part of the immortal "Becky". Also in the cast are Cedric Hardwicke as the Marquis of Steyne; Frances Dee as Amelia Smedley; Nigel Bruce as the pompous Joseph Smedley; and Alison Skipworth, Billie Burke, Alan Mowbray, and G. P. Huntley, Jr.

The direction and colour designing were in the hands of Rouben Mamoulian and Robert Edmond Jones. Robert Edmond Jones is one of the greatest names connected with the American stage. His experiments with the use of colour in photography, allies to his already wide knowledge of stage designing, was responsible for the outstanding success of "La Cucaracha" and will be seen to great effect in "Becky Sharp" which is smashing records everywhere.

LIFE OF Dr. JOHNSON

Filmed By R. K. O.

The life of Dr. Samuel Johnson, literature's most brilliant conversationalist and one of history's strangest men of genius, is to come to the screen under the banner of R.K.O. Radio Pictures. Francis Edwards Faragoh, who has just completed the adaptation of David Belasco's "The Return of Peter Grimm", in which Lionel Barrymore is starring, is now at work on an original story dealing with the career of the famed man of letters who refused to answer a king's questions on the theory that it would have been improper for a mere commoner to bandy words with a monarch. Faragoh is drawing on all known historical sources for his material, and his screen play will bring to light many hitherto unknown facts in Dr. Johnson's life.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, who could talk better than he could write, and whose wit was enshrined for posterity in the work of Boswell, his biographer, was perhaps the most unusual man of his time. The company he kept, which included Oliver Goldsmith, the novelist, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, the painter, was a sort of intellectual aristocracy, yet Johnson, a big, lumbering bull of a man dominated it, and in London's coffee houses his word was law.

Faragoh, in writing his scenario, will limn the drama of Johnson's public career and, at the same time, will tell the story of his private life—his love, and the pathos of his singular outlook, his struggle against poverty and his ultimate arrival at happiness and fame.

Kenneth Macgowan will supervise the film, which has tentatively been titled "Dr. Johnson". The star and director have not been decided on.

Books And Their Writers

"LYRICS OF THE SOUTH"

"LYRICS OF THE SOUTH." By Percy MaeQueen.

It is a strange fact but comprehensible on analysis that Indian themes when dealt with by English writers seem to bear a truer impress of the original than the same dealt with by Indians themselves. Writing in his own tongue, more familiar with its truances, better acquainted with the delicate differences of each word and with their associative use than any Indian could hope to he wields his instrument with a surer hand. The work of an Englishman, as a result, rings *truer and seems to be nearer the heart of those things he sets out to convey.*

"Lyrics of the South", has this peculiar quality of reality, a spontaneous and un-hybrid expressiveness, and conveys a feeling as of something that is as native to the soil as the marigolds in November or the yellowing harvests of rice or the jasmine garlands on Diwali Day.

"Summer in Kodai", "Rain in Malabar", "A Song of Minicoy", "The Bandyman's Song" have each a wistfufl, pensive beauty of their own and a depth of feeling which satisfy as only sincerity in Life or Art can satisfy the receptive and truly emotional soul. "The Officials" which presents the other side of the picture to those of us who are inclined to count only the plums of official existence is charming and pathetic while "The Cherumars" will appeal to those to whom humanity as such conveys something infinitely more valuable than the artificial barriers of caste and creed.

The verse tends sometimes to be amateurish, but on the whole this charming little collection of lyrics will not fail to appeal to each one of us and to those Englishmen who like Mr. MacQueen respond with a quivering tender. sensitiveness to the beauty of this ancient land.

H. C.V.

"Profitable Free-Lance Journalism". by Mr. H. B. Aldrich. a hand-book of practical advice and explanation, is shortly to be published by Hutchinson.

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Mr. Sinha's Speeches And Writings

Apart from its intrinsic merits a book dedicated to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, prepared by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and sponsored by Babu Rajendra Prasad must be of exceptional interest indeed. A volume of Mr. S. Sinha's "Speeches and Writings' (Puplished by Ram Narainlal, Allahabad Price Rs. 5, however, is hardly in need of such an imposing imprimatur. The author is well-known for two generations now as a painstaking publicist. as a social reformer and, above all, as the founder-editor of "The Hindustan Review" which was once described by the late Mr. W. T. Stead as "lifting the brain cap of India and letting us see the thoughts that are moving in her educated mind." Mr. Sinha has thus a very varied and distinguished career, and it would not be exactly a hyperbole to say that he has always adorned what he has touched.

The book under review is divided into six parts. The first three parts "Administrative, Political and Financial" form roughly one distinct group, the next three "Social Personal and Miscellaneous" forming another. There appears to be some confusion, however, in this division as for instance a sketch of Pandit Malaviya appears under the heading "Personal" while a study of Babu Rajendra Prasad goes under the Miscellaneous section. Chronologically the contents date from 1899 to 1934.

DELICIOUS SATIRE

The subjects, though ranging from music to seditious meetings, and from Tennis to the White Paper are equally distinguished by their method of treatment and alike sustained in their appeal. Indeed while the author's erudition and critical acumen are very evident in his discussion of public questions, for sheer literary skill and native wit we will have to turn to the lighter topics. The skit on the Sapru-Sam Hoare controversy is a delicious piece of satire and the speeches at the Bihar and Orissa Tennis championship Finals and at the New Patna Club Annual Banquet, provide some really rollicking badinage which does not suffer by being put in cold print. Indeed one can assert, and Mr. Sinha will excuse the reviewer for saying so, that it is those very writings which lift this book from the other tomes of this type and infuse it with a very distinct and lively personality. *"Speeches and Writings" especially on the political questions* constitute a class of literature which all revere but few read. This book, however, should be trusted not only to burden and ornament the library shelf but to lighten the mind even while enlightening it. Its pages teem with literary extracts. and the arguments are often illumined with apt allusions and apposite quotations. They testify as much to the author's wide reading as. to his artistry. A compilation of old speeches and writings, dealing as it does with many questions which are as dead as the Dodo, hardly lends itself to a critical analysis. The reviewer's task is to that extent certainly simplified. and one can, therefore, conclude in the words of Babu Rajendra Prasad:

"We may not agree with all the views held and expressed by Mr. Sinha from time to time. on all public questions, but we can all profit by the study of the opinions of one who has devoted his life time to their study, and stated in a style at once trenchant and attractive."

N. J.

Future Of Man & Mind

HEREDITY AND THE ASCENT OF MAN: By C. C. Hurst, Ph.D., Sc.D., Cambridge University Press, 1935. Price s. 3|6.

This little book is a successful attempt to present to the general reader, an account of the modern genetical researches and their potential value to man. It begins with the fascinating story of the evolution of man and many microscopic living organisms. The author shows a clear grasp of the ideas concerning the universe of matter, life and mind. It is something of a miracle that most fundamental discoveries in the physical and biological sciences appeared almost simultaneously early in this century. Of these, the discoveries of electron and proton by Thomson and Rutherford respectively have given us the ultimate constituents of matter; while the discovery of gene has led to the modern science of genetics comparable with sciences of physics and chemistry. The gene is taken as the unit and basis of life, heredity, mutation and species. It is significant that the advances in the science of genetics promise to be more revolutionary than the recent advances in physics.

The origin of the present science of genetics can be traced to Mendel's discovery of hereditary units in peas. This was made about the middle of the last century. It was only in the first decade of this century, however, that Mendel's ideas were extended by Bateson, Morgan, Muller and others, who discovered genes not only in plants but also in animals including man. Muller's experiments on the creation of gene mutations and chromosome transmutations by bombardment of the cells of fruit-fly with X-rays have been confirmed by other experimenters during the twenties of this century. We are now in possession of an exact science of classification and experimental evolution.

The author, who is himself a renowned research worker, is at his best in the concluding chapters, where he speculates upon the future of Man and Mind. According to him, the progress of civilisation depends on man's response to new knowledge of genetics. Mr. Hurst believes that it is only the genes that determine and organise intellect. Consequently the spread of education and culture is not the real remedy for progress but the preservation and continuance of genes of intellect. Artificial restriction of families for economic reasons in the case of mediocre and low-grade intellect is alright, but its application to high-grade intellect is bound to endanger the safety of civilisation. There is much force in Mr. Hurst's arguments if we are to take the latest census returns of western civilised nations as correct. These, according to author, have shown a decline in the number of grades of intellect just above the mediocre. To check this decline. dissemination of new knowledge is essential. It is doubtful whether the new knowledge will ever come down to man in the street. The solution, therefore. of the problem of permanent improvement of our race. is in the hands of the leaders of thought impressing upon their governments, the adoption of a national policy of race improvement dependent upon sound scientific measures.

The appearance of this book at a time, when faith in democratic form of government is being shaken and our national forms and policies are being realigned to suit the new conditions. is particularly welcome, for. it will not only be informative to scientist and layman, but will make an appeal to politician as well. It. therefore. deserves to be widely read.

—N. R. T.

(Continued on page 20.)

MOTHER'S LOVE

"MOTHER": By Balmani M. Nair. Translated from Malayalam by Moorkoth Kunhappa. B. G. Paul & Co., Publishers. Francis Joseph St., Madras. Price: One Rupee: Two Shillings.

Kerala (Malabar), we are told, is "the epitome of the whole of India," as India is "the epitome of the whole human world." It has produced wonderful men and women. The noblest among them was of course, Ramanuja, poet,—saint of hallowed memory. Mrs. Balmani Nair is doing her bit in contributing her share to the development of modern Malayalam. The poem before us has much of its charm even in the translation. The subject is an ancient one, and has received characteristic Indian treatment.

In this land of Hindustan, where a mother once saw all the universe in her son's open mouth why cannot every mother see the Lord of the universe in her child? Home, mother's heart! Worship *Venugopal* in thy son. See in him joy, knowledge, truth—all merged in one; in those eyes which reflect the blue of the skies, sparks of perfect beauty; in the red lips kissing the flute, the precious casket of Eternal *Dharma*.

These are ancient ways of expressing mother's love. The poem even in a foreign garb has not lost its music and charm and the peculiar flavour of thought and rhythm which is Indian. The bells don't toll the knell of dying religions. The Lotus is still blossoming.

Let not Convention's downy bed
Lull thee to a waking dream,
Nor each new fangled notion
Dance thee off thy head:
Let thy conscience guide,
In thy onward path;
And let each step be lit by truth.

That is a fond mother's advice to her daughter—to millions and millions of daughters and they are not alone on the path they have to tread, cool breeze fondle their curls, the trees stretch forth their arms to protect their flower-like forms. There is joy in motherland—the sun is warm and bright.

"Yes. It would be a pity if mother closed the door against this golden dawn."

There is no reason why we should despair, though our inner eyes have lost their lustre, we are missing the great things. Yet even now by selfless acts of love and unselfishness by her kind acts we get the bliss.

It is a beautiful poem. Our only regret is that we do not know Malayalam. Mr. Kunhappa has done a genuine service by introducing us to this wonderful revelation of what mother means to a refined Indian poetess.

Beneath the mango grove my son was playing his flute.
Not one son "on her bosom are playing millions of Krishnas."

R. V.

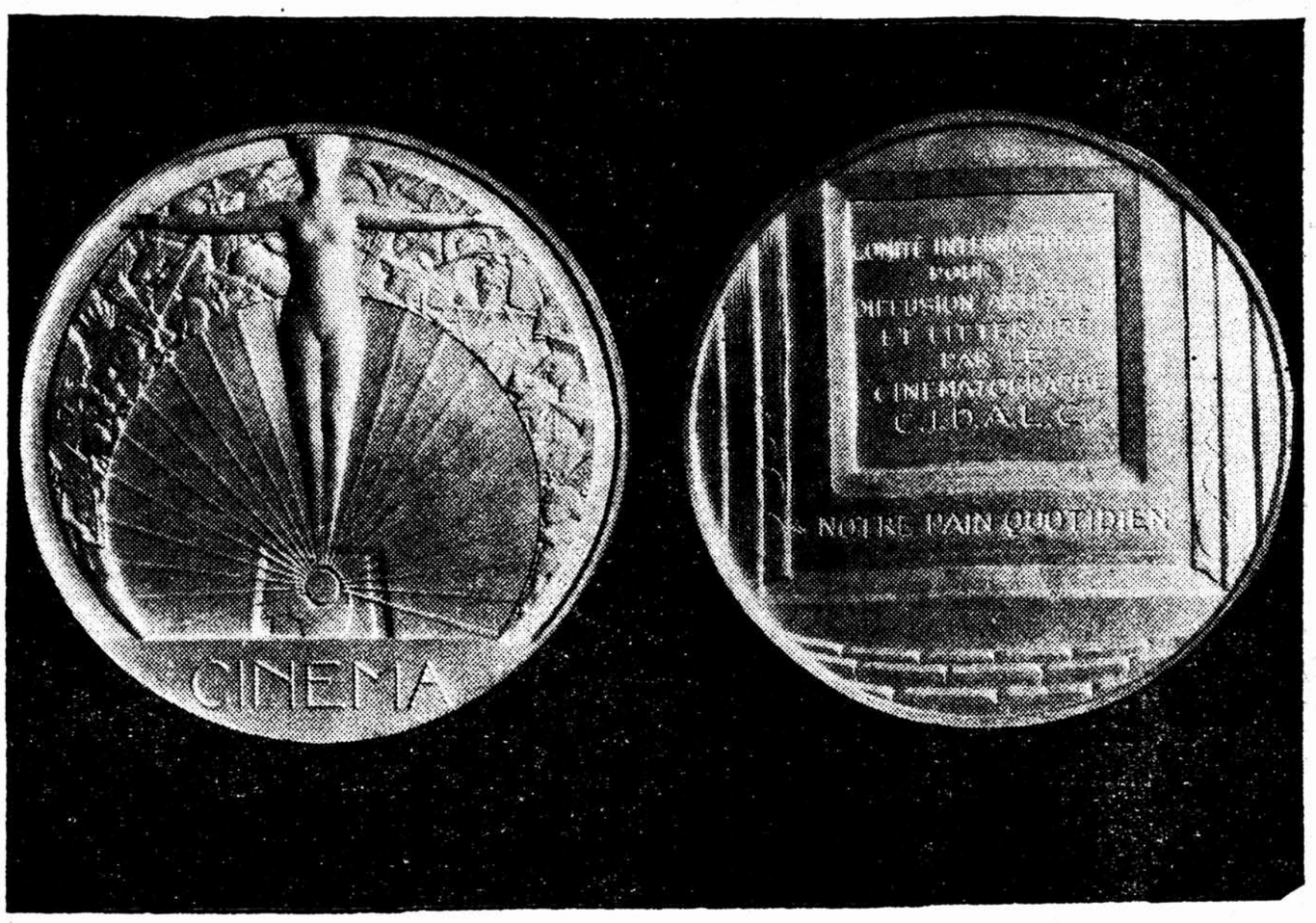
A first edition of Dr. Johnson's translation of Lobo's "Voyage to Abyssinia" fetched £305 at a London sale. He published this work in his twenties when he was looking for employment in Birmingham.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

INDIAN DANCING—FOLK, STAGE AND SCREEN--SYT. DUTT'S LONDON EXPOSITION — DEWAS MAHARAJA SEEKS—"SPIRIT OF FRESH ENTERPRISE"—AND, SPRINGS A SURPRISE"—"USES" OF SCULPTURE—THE SUPERFLUOUS ENTERPRISE—OF ADULT EDUCATION

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AWARD FOR "OUR DAILY BREAD"



King Vidor, the Paramount Director, secured the League of Nation's Gold Medal for the "outstanding motion picture direction". The picture which won the tribute was "Our Daily Bread". It has been the first of such annual awards by the League. Needless to say the picture has not been exhibited in India, and the subject is, certainly, "foreign" to "advanced" Indian film producers.

Soon, one hopes, the miracles of emotion which Indian colonials accomplish during the hectic "season" in London will ebb and relieve the over-strained attention and nerves of "society" and the devoted newspaper correspondents.

The miracles display, as a rule, two main features. Indians entirely innocent in their homeland of interest in or information about, art or cultural conditions suddenly manifest during their London "season" and holiday unsuspected uplifting zeal to propagate their cultural, platitudes. Indians, already known to have tenaciously propagated in their homeland their pet white creeds change them, upset by the feverish importance of the great "season" in London, for creeds which in their homelands they considered utterly and hopelessly black.

Syt. Guru Sandaya Dutta is free of the first infection. He has been already known in his homeland for his championship of folk dancing. But he is not entirely free of the second. There were phases when he appeared as exclusively provincial. There were occasions when he prescribed interest in dancing as an antidote to youthful political activities in the country. He has not only discovered during the recent folk-dancing festival in London the social and art importance of dancing, but its national and international importance. He confessed to a correspondent, I believe of the "Times of India" that he was not any longer confident that the folk-dances of India were the only art forms that deserved his devotion. That is a welcome change.

"ART THAT WE KNOW"

But Mr. Dutt should not have ventured conclusions about "art that we know in India at the present moment." If art is, as he said to his friendly audience in London, "of an antiquarian nature," one misses the point that "even in that" he was "prepared to include the art of Ajanta." Surely, Syt. Dutt has over shot the mark. He has, moreover, been responsible for another rather ambiguous, if not altogether sweeping, statement. He is reported to have "asserted that the dance that is part of our people is the national dance of the country and not that one which we get on the stage or on the screen." On what stage precisely, Indian or non-Indian? Surely, he does not suggest that the stage interpretation of "classic" traditional dances of the North and the South is not of "the national dance" of the country?

INDIAN SCREEN DANCES

He is right and more than justified in attacking the dance horrors on the Indian screen. But the position there is hopeless. For, the Indian studios are raided by "professors" and by artistes who occasionally get the certificates of merit from big assemblies of musicians and "leaders" whose knowledge and judgment about the art of the dance remain imperceptible. If Syt. Dutt really wants to help towards a permanent reconstruction of the "national dance of the country," he must lead the effort to examine the actual dance forms still survivying in the various provinces of the country. A clear survey of the dance materials in the nation on the lines, more or less, of "The Traditional Dance" by Violet Alford and Rodney Gallop, would be invaluable. I am glad that he has courageously declared the slogan that "poetry and philosophy" are not enough for the nation.

"SWAMIS" IN LONDON

And, it is hopeful to notice that the cult and profitable export trade of "Swamis" and "Jogis" from the homeland has attracted the overdue police attention in the Metropolis.

"SPIRIT OF FRESH ENTERPRISE"

The Maharaja Saheb of Dewas (Jr.) warned artists in India not to lose themselves in "clouds of self-satisfaction." In his speech at the Aeolian Hali, London he sought for the rising generation art inspiration from the "spirit of fresh enterprize." He was, presumably, persuaded to open the Fyzee Rahamin exhibition in that belief. For, he concluded his speech with the remark that it was that "attempt in Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's art" that had interested him greatly. I do not want to disillusion the Maharaja. But the London miracle of this "season" is so incredible that I cannot adjust myself, for the moment at least, to the great surprise.

THE GREAT SURPRISE

Probably, the Maharaja Saheb of Dewas does not know it. But every child, every amateur, every journal and every Anglo-Indian, European and American dilettante in the city who sports Indian art as a "hobby" knows the chronic attachment of Mr. Fyzee Rahamin to "sastric" aphorisms, to undiscovered ancient texts, to unimaginable combinations of Hindu deites (Vishnu and Gopis for example!) to "unique" processes of mural painting not excluding the ancient formula of glue—all strictly, very strictly according to the texts dead and buried in the remote undiscoverable past. But I must wait. I must see with my own eyes the revolutionary "attempt in Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's art" which the Dewas Maharaja Saheb saw in London and which still remains unseen in India. Anything can happen during the distinguished colonials," holiday "season" in London. The impossible has happened in London before.—Why not now?

THE NEW ART ATTEMPT

But I must wait until I see the newly converted art "attempt" of Mr. Fyzee Rahamin to believe the unbelievable.

USES OF SCULPTURE

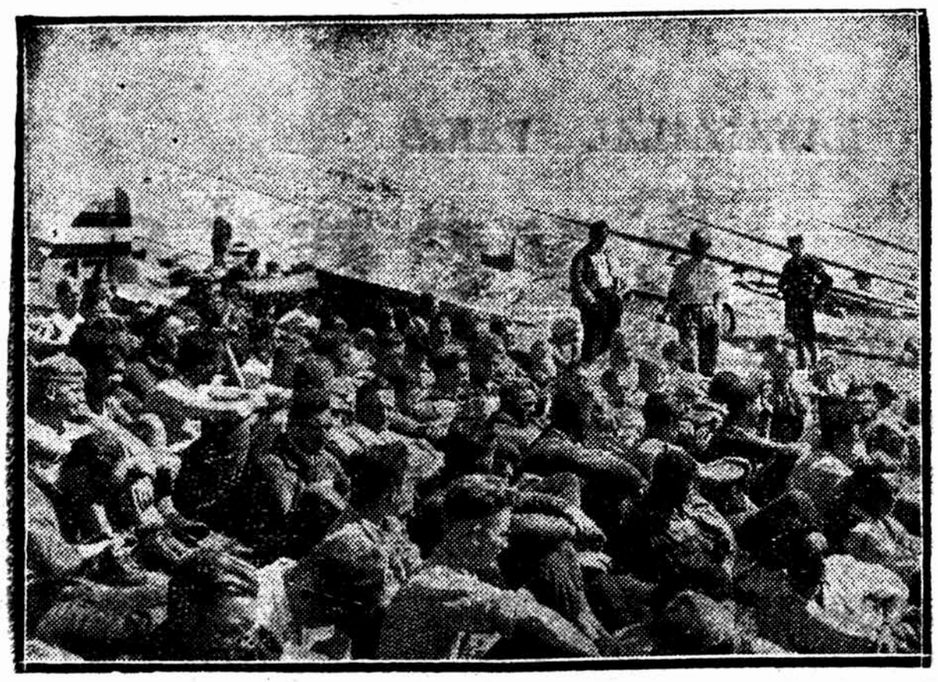
Mr. B. K. Goregaonkar, the penultimate speaker recruited by the Adult Education Association from the School of Art, for its series of lectures on art, chose the subject "Sculpture And Its Uses". If it could be forgotten that the speaker was a sculptor responsible for day-to-day practical instruction in sculpture at the School, it could also be easily forgotten that his lecture was about sculpture. One could have reconciled oneself to the catalogue title of the lecture,—reminiscent of the departmental stores—if the sculptor had not elaborated its "uses" and said something more tangibly helpful about sculpture itself than its academic and outworn "history".

SCULPTURE OVERLOOKED BY SCULPTOR

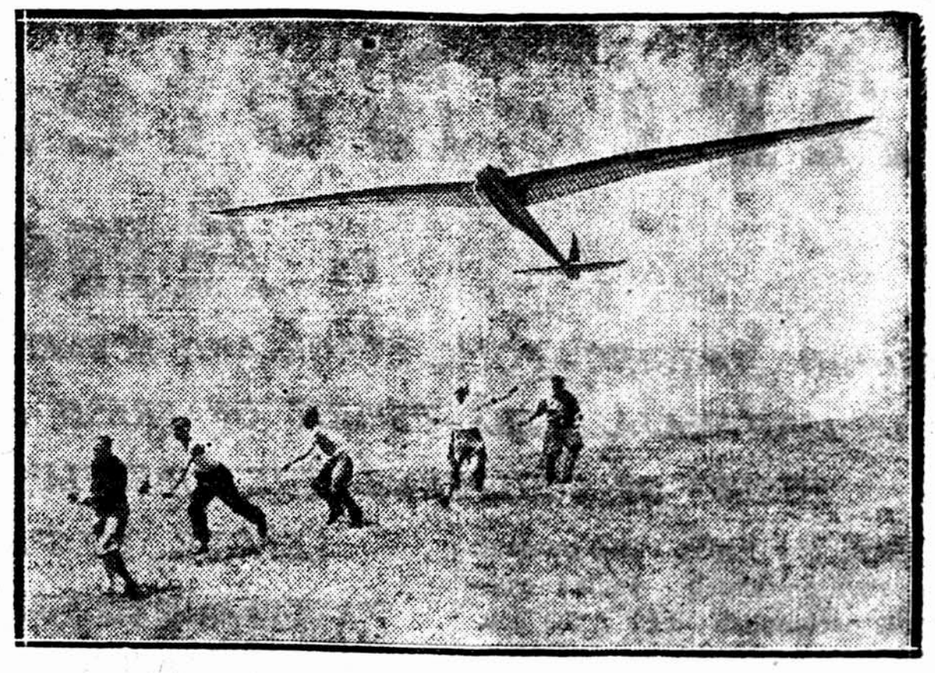
In fact, there was nothing in the lecture that a man of average intelligence could not accomplish if he "read up" the subject half an hour before the lecture. The lecture was, obviously, innocent of all traces of an attempt to explain or illustrate sculpture. And, even the distniction between "sculpture in the West and in India" was the distinction between its secular and religious "uses". The history of modern Indian art is now reaching the period of over thirty monsoons and it is time that art was spoken of understood and explained in terms of art, not in terms of literary jargon. Mr. Goregaonkar would have helped public "taste" practically if he had, as a sculptor, spoken and explained the language of plastic forms rather than that of wordy common-places.

THE SUPERFLUOUS

Mr. Goregaonker, naturally, "appealed to the public of Bombay to lose no opportunity to educate themselves". Evidently, the enterprise of the Adult Education Association was superfluous. For, while, the sculptor spoke about its "uses", he forgot to tell them how exactly "to educate themselves" in sculpture. The fervent appeal to the public was, under the circumstances, irrelevant if not altogether incredible.



Becalmed on the Wasserkuppe: On such afternoons the time is given over to ground instruction and amusement.



A take-off with man-power: From such starts flights of 200 miles and more are made.

YOUNG GERMANY TAKES TO THE AIR

"I saw a Boy of Fourteen who has made twenty-two glides already." —WARD PRICE.

Wir toten Flieger
Wir blieben Sieger
Durch uns allein.
Volk, flieg Du wieder
Und Du wirst Sieger
Durch Dich allein.
(In Our Own Strength
We Flyers won Through.
On Wings Like Ours
Shall Germans Too.)

The above German verse is carved on the face of a pile of jagged rocks at the top of this high green hill. Above them the figure of a bronze eagle looks down the steep green slopes of the "Wasserkuppe" over broad valleys 2,000 feet below, golden with stubble and scattered with dark fir-woods and brightly painted cottages set amid fields blue with autumn crocuses.

Here is the Mount Olympus of German airmen. This simple monument commemorates their flyers who fell in the Great War. Close beside it German boys who were not born till that war was over are learning to fly to-day, while the name of the "Wasserkupee" is famous among airmen everywhere as the starting-place of the world's record gliding-flights.

From this height in Central Germany a skilful pilot in what is really no more than a winged sugar-crate, without any engine to help him, recently reached Czecho-Slovakia, 235 miles away, in five and a half hours, and here hundreds of young Germans from May to November are daily learning to glide about the sky.

A Course In Flying

The course lasts four weeks. For a German it costs 150 marks, including board, lodging and instruction. Foreigners can come for twice that amount. They are made welcome. I am told they sometimes even have officers of the English Royal Air Force among the pupils here.

It is certainly the best and cheapest place in the world to learn to glide, but those who want their certificate from the "Wasserkuppe" must be prepared to conform to German simplicity and discipline.

A collection of sheds on the bare top of this isolated crest houses the learners, who sleep from four to sixteen in a room. They eat like school-boys at long tables in a dinning-hall and live on the plainest fare. There are no distractions whatever, nor any town within miles. The "Wasserkuppe" has none of the amenities of a British flying club—but it does teach gliding.

The learners are of all ages. I saw a boy of fourteen who has made twenty-two glides already. I met a man of fifty-two who became enthusiastic because his son had learned.

All social grades are represented. The present contingent contains workmen, shop-keepers, officers, students, and government officials, all living together on terms of complete community. There are even four girls here among the pupils, but female students are not encouraged.

From six in the morning until sunset these future German airmen are either out on the slopes doing glides or in the workshops receiving instruction. They make a minimum of three starts a day, but in between have to work at launching the machines, which is pretty vigorous exercise.

Equipment Used

Two types of planes are employed:

1. The "Zogling" (or "Learner") model, which is really nothing but a winged toboggan, and is used only for straight glides; and

2. The "Falke," a super-safety machine for longer soaring flights.

The cost of these two types is M. 500 and M. 1,200 respectively, or at present exchange rates, 40 and 100 pounds sterling.

Every glider is closely controlled by the German Air Ministry. It has to be examined twice before it is licensed, once as to the framework and again in its completed condition, when a complicated set of requirements must be fulfilled and an insurance policy taken out before the license is given.

These precautions seem to reduce the danger of accidents almost to zero. They have made 3,000 glides on the Wasserkuppe this year without anyone getting badly hurt.

First Steps And Later Flights

The beginnings start on a gentle slope. Each in turn is strapped into the pilot's seat of a "Zogling." Six of his companions hold on to the tail. Eight or ten run down the hillside pulling on the two ropes, each of 840 thin rubber strands, made fast to the nose of the machine. When the pilot feels that the tension is strong enough he shouts, "Los!" The human anchor behind lets go; the taut ropes fall away from the glider, and the pupil is catapulted into the air.

He is never more than twenty feet about the ground, and is off the earth at first for five or ten seconds only, but he learns the elements of landing, and though I saw some of them come down with tremendous bumps, they did themselves no harm.

The second week they go on steeper slopes. At the end of the month they are soaring about like seagulls.

When the sun is shinning, an upward current of warm air rises from places where earth has been cooled by an overhanging cumulus cloud or by recent rain. The soaring pilot seeks out these spots and is carried up with the draught. He finds pieces of paper or butterflies ascending with him as he goes. Birds, too, take advantage of these aerial escalators, and pay no attention to the machine that is climbing the sky beside them.

Even within the clouds the rising current continues. At San Paulo in Brazil, Heinrich Dittmar, a German airman who holds the world's record, once got into a huge cumulus and mounted to a height of 13,300 feet.

These machines land at twenty miles an hour, which is no more than the speed of a bicycle. That is what makes gliding comparatively safe. "The glider is its own parachute", as one of the thirty holders of the German "A" gliding certificate told me. To qualify for this it is necessary to remain five hours in the air, reaching a height of one thousand metres (3,300 feet) and covering a cross-country distance of 50 km., or just over 30 miles.

"Glide-Sport" And Team Spirit

In all parts of Germany this "Glide-Sport" is going on. Where there are no slopes they start the machines with tractors. At almost any aerodrome on a Saturday afternoon you will find a dozen young men and women, of the type that in England would be on the tennis-court, zooming about the sky for hours in engineless flight. Young boys hurry past carrying wooden sections for the machines they are building in anticipation of the time when they will be old enough to take to the air. Schools have their theoretical instructions, and on half-holidays take out gliders of their own construction to practise on the nearest hillside.

"There is nothing like gliding for teaching the team-spirit," said a schoolmaster whom I met in charge of twenty-half-naked brown-skinned boys toiling at tugging a machine up a steep slope. "It involves both emulation and interdependence. If one boy shirks, the work is heavier for the rest. If a clumsy flyer breaks the machine, the others lose their sport."

At the present moment Germany is the most air-minded nation in the world. The appeal carved on that war-flyers' monument on the Wasserkuppe has borne full fruit.

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Moscow To Become Model Socialist Metropolis

Soviet's Ten Year Plan Envisages Vast Changes To Make It One Of World's Finest Cities

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.)

Moscow, founded some 800 years ago, has developed chaotically and unproportioned. The city itself looks like a spider's web, with the difference that the spider's web is made up of more or less regular lines, while Moscow, the "Big Village", as it is nick-named is covered by a network of narrow, twisting by-lanes and alleys, running one into the other. Often times, great curious looking buildings block these narrow "periuloks", as the by-lanes are called.

Before the Revolution Moscow was a centre of the Russian trading and business classes, handicrafts-men and artisans popes and priests. There were over 1,600 churches in the city itself, and on Sundays and Orthodox holidays, the city was turned into a monger's shop, with the noise of the thousands of church-bells chiming and tolling.

A short while after the Revolution, petrograd, now Leningrad, was quitted for a capital city, as a weak strategical point, and the Soviet Government was transferred to Moscow. Since that time, hundreds of millions of roubles have been spent to build new houses and to make other improvements. In but a short period of time its population has doubled, with a resulting very acute housing problem. But because of the fact that the Government had to devote all of its attention to industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, comparitively little attention was paid and small sums were invested in the solution of this problem. It is only now, when most of the Government's plans have been successfully fulfilled and the necessary material basis created, that the Government has adopted a ten year's plan for developing Moscow into one of the finest cities in the world and a model city of the Socialistic State.

NEW AMENITIES FOR GROWING POPULATION.

According to this plan, Moscow has to build new apartment houses to be distributed among its population, to have a total housing area of 15 million square metres. This makes about 2,500 large apartment dwellings. 500 of these houses must be completed, according to the plan by not later than 1938 while the ten-years period will witness the completion of 590 new schools, 17 large-scale hospitals, 27 dispensaries, 50 cinema theatres; 3 Palaces of Culture, a Palace of Culture for children, 7 clubs, 9 warehouses on a grand scale, 6 bread baking factories, 5 refrigerating plants, 6 hotels, 5 factory kitchens 3 grain elevators with a capacity of 175,000 tons; and a number of underground store-rooms for preserving vegetables with a capacity of 600,000 tons. The city itself is to be enlarged, and its boundaries to be increased from 28,500 hectares, at present, to 60,000 hectares.

The plan also pays much attention to the improvement of the means of transportation. The number of street-cars are to be increased to 2,650; trolley-buses to 1,000; auto-buses to 1,500; and taxis to 2,500 by the end of 1938, while the total length of the tramway lines is to be extended by 400 kilometres during the next ten years.

The general plan of the development of Moscow forsees development in all the branches; the streets are to be widened to 30-40 meters; no building lower than 6 storeys is to be erected in the Centre, and lower than 8 storeys on the embankments of the Moscow and Yauza rivers. No small houses are to be built nor are industrial enterprises to be built within the city boundaries in the future. The water supply, electricity, heating, gas, and drainage systems are to be developed greatly, and, in short, the city is to be enlarged and must be able to serve a population of 5,000,000 in all respects. The present population of Moscow is 3,600,000 inhabitants.

STATE TO FINANCE SCHEME.

Such a plan, directly sponsored by the Government, foresees a tremendous amount of work. Utmost attention is directed towards the artistic and architectural beauty of the city. All sums to be invested in this gigantic work will come from the Treasury, and will not be contributed by the population in the form of taxe loans, etc. This is to indicate the superiority of the Socialistic system over the capitalistic system for all the work of production and distribution is to be carried out according to a planned system and all surpluses goes back to society, instead of into the pockets of a handful of men who generally work along a unscientific and planless system.

A POEM

(By RABINDRANATH TAGORE).

Why hasten to the deserted market place.
When the dusk deepens at the edge of the waning day,
When they have brought their baskets home
in their village vaguely lit by the crescent moon,
While some belated traveller loudly calls the ferryman
from across the echoing river bank?
Sleep passes its cool fingers through the forest branches,
the crows are noiseless in their nest.
Crickets chirp in the bushes at the border of the pond,
and the wind lies still among the bamboo leaves.
Why hasten to the deserted market place
when weary limbs seek rest from all ventures
on the mat spread by the evening lamp?

(Translated by the poet himself from the original Bengali)

—From "Visva-Bharati News."

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SPECIAL
501
TOILET SOAP
501
Now my favourite soap suits all requirements
501 WASHING SOAP for cotton clothes, and for general household purposes
501 SPECIAL for delicate fabrics
501 SILK FLAKES for silks, art silks, satin etc.
501 TOILET SOAP to keep the complexion flawless
Do you know that 501 Washing Soap has three partners? They are 501 Special, for washing prints and delicate fabrics, 501 Silk Flakes for silk articles, and 501 Toilet Soap, a highly refined and delicately scented toilet soap.
By using all four soaps you secure the advantages of a soap which has been made specially for a particular use, and moreover, you are assured of the purity and economy which has made 501 Soap so famous throughout India.
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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (contd.)

NEW NOVELS

ONE HOUR BEFORE DAWN: By 'Valentine' Ward Lock and Co.,

If you are tired of "clever" writing, and "sex" fiction, of too much wind, of fine phrases, or genuine doubt and pessimism, you can spend a few quiet hours with Valentine's novel, One Hour Before Dawn with advantage. It is a novel for the convalescents, a novel that can be given by any orthodox mother to her "adolescent" daughter. It does not stretch you much. Miss Joan Manners returns home from school to find that her happiness has crumbled to pieces, and that her gentle father has divorced her mother. Everything happens quietly, as the servant said "Probably even now 'e's blamin' 'imself for what's happened instead of blamin" 'er." Even the young Bhomeian, John, is a sack and ashes Adonis, and a "Cardboard" Rome. He is of course the son of a rich business man from Holland Park, and has gone "harlislick." He does not go to St. John's wood he is one of those insufferable men whom Valentine makes inocuous. Joan who is disillusioned about marriage on account of her mother's conduct falls in love with this Ishmael of the English woods and moors, and of course "marries" in the end, a 'lo Valentine. There is goodness and kindness galore and all those virtues, which seem to survive cleverness. There are many people to-day who would like to read such novels.

R. V.

SPARTY LEA by Jane Lyle (Published by Messrs Ward Lock and Co; London)

Jane, a school mistress, on the strength of a small legacy goes into the countryside, as a change from her uncongenial work. There happens to be a neighbour in the countryside cottage where Jane lives. He seems to be impossible at first but later becomes a most neighbourly friend. One month's holiday in the country is extended indefinitely by Jane's sudden determination to throw up her job so as to have an opportunity to know life fully. The impossible man of her becomes possible in the end.

The novel is written with considerable sense character and true feeling for the countryside Containing a simple theme, it is extremely enjoyable.

BOOK NOTES

The manuscript copy of Dickens's "Life of Christ" has been sold in London for £125. It was made by Dickens's daughter, Mamile.

* * * *

"The King To His People", being the speeches and messages delivered by His Majesty the King between July 1911 and the present time (including the recent Jubilee celebrations), is announced for forthcoming publication by Williams and Norgate. The book which is published by His Majesty's permission, will form a continuation of an earlier volume published under the same title in 1911, of which some 12,000 copies were sold.

* * * *

Dr. Herman Finer, Reader in Public administration in the University of London, is the author of 'Mussolini's Italy" (Gollancz). He resided in Italy from January to September, 1933 and during March and April, 1934. Another work on Mussolini is Armando Borghi's "Mussolini Red and Black". Mr. Borghi is General Secretary of the Syndicalist Union, a left-wing organization, founded in1912, and a colleague in close touch with Mussolini in earlier days. Borghi was obliged to flee from Italy when Fascism triumphed and now lives in exile.—one of the 'fuorisciti."

INDIAN PERIODICALS

"Twentieth Century"

The August issue of this growingly popular Allahabad review has several readable articles. "Maudlin Meanderings" is a survey of the forces and movements that are influencing the youth of India and concludes that in our life there is more sentimentality than sense "which is a nuisance in politics as in private life." Mr. Lorimer gives a history of flogging, while in the "Illusion of Liberty," Mr. Mukerjee analyses the so-called freedom as it exists in the world, and says: "Society must be classless to be free, and in the social revolution that must come if the beauty of life is to endure, the slogans of the French revolution must be reversed: Fraternite, Egalite, Liberte." Another chapter from Mr. Ramchandra Rau's "Economic Imperialism" deals this time with the bulwarks of imperialism militarism and nationalism. There are several good articles on foreign affairs and the book reviews are well-written.

"Financier"

This is a new addition to the already existing number of commercial journals in India. Published from Muzaffarnagar. it is perhaps the first of its kind in U. P. The first issue deals with diverse topics connected with the trade, insurance, industry and banking of the country. It is good to note that it has not restricted itself to the discussion of the technical problems alone. but publishes such articles of general interest as the "Birth-right of Labour," and "Housing Problem of the Middle classes."

"Musalman"

This weekly journal of the New Muslim Majlis of Bengal is edited by the distinguished nationalist and well-known journalist Maulvi Mujibur Rehman. Its aim, as that of the Majlis, is to work for the full realization of Indian aspirations. And while it seeks to "prepare the Musalmans of Bengal to take their proper share in the national programme of the country", it is definitely not communal in its outlook. "The Muslaman" is an old Calcutta journal and under its veteran editor has always stood for patriotism and service of the country. The contents include, besides outspoken comments, a number of interesting articles especially about Muslim countries every week.

K A. A.

"INDIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE". Edited by Miss Padmini Sathianadhan and printed and published by N. Mukerjee at the Art Press, Calcutta. Price Re. 1 per copy.

This is a well got-up Indian magazine and has the added distinction of being edited by a lady. Printed throughout on fine art paper and profusely illustrated, it is a feast for the eyes. Catering for readers who want light and varied fare elegantly served, it contains every month some highly interesting articles and stories besides a number of regular features such as "In Women's Realm," Fashion notes, Film page, Service Notes, etc. Then there are several pages of pictures from all parts of the world and their presentation leaves little to be desired. Intelligently edited and artistically produced, "India Monthly Magazine" is an asset to Indian journalism. But one would like to see more features of Indian (as distinguished from Anglo-Indian) interest.

"INDIAN". Monthly. Published from 58, Blandford Street, London. W. I.

The June Number contains, as usual, interesting reading mostly concerned about the activities of Indians abroad. The journal which is nicely got-up serves as a link between Indians in England and other foreign countries and gives news of all their social activities. The present issue contains two noteworthy articles, one by Professor Low, the famous scientist, on "Does Science Mean Progress?" and another by Sir Pheroze Sethna on the Reforms scheme.

"THE MESSENGER", A Monthly organ of the Islamic Mission, Shillong.

This is an Islamic missionary journal and every month publishes articles dealing with the different aspects of Islam and news of Islamic interest. In the June issue there is an interesting article by Maulvi Abdul Karim, M.L.C., Bengal, on "Islam's Contribution To Science and Civilization".

K. A. A.

"Progressive India"

The present number (for July) leads off with an article on "The Indian History Congress" by Prof. S. R. Sharma. Mr. K. R. R. Sastry contributes a critical note on "International organization." The article of Asiaticus on Japan wherein he discusses, the implications of Japanese imperialism is worth a perusal. For lighter reading there is a short story by Mr. Appajirao. The extracts from foreign and Indian periodicals and the editorial notes complete a very readable issue.

"The New Age"

Mr. K. Satyanarayan continues his resume of the life of Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader in the July issue. 'Cayes' contributes an appreciation of Subramanya Bharathi which will be found interesting. The article on "The Graduate—A Misfit" is both topical and readable. The Notes and Comments are as usual worth a perusal. Altogether an interesting number.

Bombay Law Journal

The July number of this monthly will be, as usual, found of interest by lawyers and laymen alike. 'The Reminiscences of a Solicitor' are continued in this issue and their perusal will be found of benefit by those intending to join that profession. The articles on the 'Juvenile problem in Japan' is worth a careful study. Members of the bar will find the law Journal a source of both pleasure and profit.

"Yoga"

From the latest issue of this journal of the Yoga Institute of India (Bulsar), we learn that the Latvian centre of the institute has recently been officially recognised by the Government of Latvia and interest in Yoga is spreading in that European country. In other European countries too as well as in America, similar active interest is being evinced by some of the leading savants. We learn from the journal that a new constitution has been framed for the Institute, the Advisory Committee now consisting of Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti, Ph.D., Dr. Gieuseppe Tucci, or the Royal Academy of Italy, Dr. J. W. Fox, M.D., of California, Dr. Surendranath Das Gupta, Ph.D., Calcutta, Prof. P. K Gode, of the Bhandarkar, Oriental Research Institute and Srimati Sita Devi.

Prof. Gode discusses in the present issue of the journal the question whether there is any sanction in any of the ancient books on Yoga for the study of Yoga by women and he finds that in a work of the 15th century entitled "Yogachintamani", there is, indeed, a reference to the opinion of Rishi Matanga, which supports, among other things, the study of Yoga by women.

Among other interesting articles in the current issue are those on "Outlines of Buddhist Yoga", "The Nasal Gaze" and "Increasing Height"—the last one being written by Shrimati Sita Devi, who maintains that it is possible to add to one's height by means of some of the physical exercises mentioned in books on Yoga.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Social Economy of the Himalayans by S. D. Pant (George Allen and Unwin). Price 15s.

Industrial Organisation in India, by P. S. Lokanathan (George Allen and Unwin). Price 15s.

Gujarata and Its Literature by K. M Munshi (Longmans Greens). Price Rs. 6.

Art and Morality and Other Essays, by F. C. Davar (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co.) Price Rs. 5

The Factories Act, by A. S. Srinivas Iyer (Law Printing House, Madras) Price Rs. 3/8.

Radio Field Service Data, by A. A. Ghirardi (Radio and Technical Publishing Co., New York).

Modern Radio Servicing, by A. A. Ghirardi (Radio and Technical Publishing Co., New York).

A Dictionary of Modern American Usage, by H. W. Horwill (Oxford University Press) Price 7s. 6d.

Sayings of Basavanna, by M. Venkatesha Iyengar (Veerashaiva Tarun Sangha, Gadag). Price As. 4.

Indiscreet Confessions of a Nice Girl (T. Werner Laurie). Price 7s. 6d.

Rama Namam (Andhra Seva Prasoonamulu, Melupaka). Price As. 2.

Theosophy, by C. C. Martindale (Catholic Truth Society, London). Price 2d.

All for the Best, by E. Kielty (Catholic Truth Society) Price 2d.

The Pope and Catholic Action (Catholic Truth Society) Price 2d.

The Counter-Reformation, by H. O. Evennett (Catholic Truth Society). Price 2d.

A Philosophy of Comparative Religion, by E. C. Messenger (Catholic Truth Society). Price 2d.

The Ghost of Morycombe, by C. Francis (Catholic Truth Society). Price 2d.

The Tradition of the Apostles, by J. Heald (Catholic Truth Society). Price 2d.

Twenty-five Years of Progress, by G. E. Anstruther (Catholic Truth Society). Price 2d.

Escape, by J. Quinlan (Catholic Truth Society). Price 2d.

Sattano Jugar (B. Nigam, Bombay).

Samaj ka Patan (B. Nigam)

A NEW URDU JOURNAL

"FARAN", Urdu literary magazine, Bijnaur, (U.P.)

This is a new addition to the list of Urdu literary monthlies. The July issue contains a number of articles on literary subjects and some poems. The Editorial contains a useful digest of national and international events of the month. It would be better if the discussion of religious subjects was left out of its pages. The social policy of the magazine seems to be disappointingly reactionary.

Bhagvad Gita

AMRIT GITA. By Kaviraj Sardarilal Vaidya (Gita Prachar Vibhag, Sanyasi Amrit Pharmacy, Daska, Sialkote. Distributed free to those who send nine pies stamps).

This little booklet contains the essence of Bhagwat Gita in Hindi poetry. The aim of the author is to make it possible for all to read and understand Gita and so he has used simple language to express the ideas of the original book.

BUCHUN.

OUR SHORT STORY

The Laughing Ghost

By R. R. Sreshta

Have you, dear listeners, ever heard of a laughing ghost? Or better still, ever heard one laugh actually? No. Indeed, I should think not. Otherwise why should I be telling you my story? A true story, moreover, and it isn't every day that one has a true story to tell, and I can vouch for mine.

As you knok, there are all sorts of ghosts. Ghosts, I imagine, may be divided, like Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays, into pleasant and unpleasant, but mostly they are unpleasant. There are ghosts that give us the creeps, and those that give us mixed thrills of pleasure and fear. Ghosts that passing by leave us cold, and ghosts that leave us cold and trembling. Ghosts that peeped out of timid odd corners of our nursery, and ghosts, perhaps they of our former selves, that will pluck at our slippered pantaloon. And there are some quite famous ghosts. There is the ghost that caused all that pother to dear old Hamlet, and there is Banquo's ghost that spoiled Macbeth's dinner. And what more horrid ghosts might there not be? Crippen's ghost, for example. If only Sir Oliver Lodge had a chance to weigh *that*! The Crippen ghost, with its fardel of crime should weigh rather more than yours, dear listeners, or mine—don't you think so? And then, there are the lovely, tender, pathetic ghosts of Japan. In the faint glimmer of her stars you have a glimpse of lady and maid with their peony lanters—phantom-lanterns—as they pick their way over moor and meadow to the house of doom. Night after night she visits her lover until he dwindles away into phantom-country. Ghosts of twin souls these, that achieve a final co-Nirvana. And just over the edge of humanity—what queer ghosts, he-ghosts, she-ghosts, quadruped ghosts, winged ghosts, arboreal ghosts! And we too, dear listeners, we too, when we are ghosted, what dim borders of what dim lands shall we seek, or what bo-peep shall we play at in the world we knew once?

But to return to *my* ghost. *My* ghost is a unique one. In the first place, he is an audible, not a visible ghost. He is a pure sound, a disembodied voice. Besides, he is altogether charming. He does not tickle the spine or congeal the marrow. He laughs, and if you knew why you would laugh too, just to encourage him. But that is a bit paradoxical.

It happened that early in November in the year 192—I was invited by my friend Jaipal Singh, who was the manager of a zemindari to spend a few days with him. He wrote to me that they were going to hold their great annual fair which lasted for a whole week, during which they would celebrate the exploits of Rama, culminating on the last day with the slaying of Ravan, amidst a grand display of fireworks. He mentioned in particular that it would be a grander affair than usual this year, because of the coming-of-age of the Raj Kumar, and he pressed me to "embellish the occasion with my august presence", as he put it in the ornate vernacular phrase. I on my part was eager to witness a rural pageant once more, and revive the gilded memories of my childhood when my father used to take me and my little brother to out-of-the way villages on their festival days. Those were affairs on a small scale, on a mean scale, I should say, but then a child's eyes have the happy quality of a magnifying glass. Reckoning, therefore, on my friend and his hospitality, the special occasion and the weather which was pleasantly cold, I promised myself an enjoyable sojourn.

The State Residence is about ten miles from the nearest railway station, arriving at which early in the morning I found one of the state elephants ready to take me there. The road was unmetalled and full of ruts, with here and there gaping cracks caused by the monsoon torrents, but now dry, which the elephant—a knowing old fellow—negotiated with admirable caution. Rather bare and open the country we passed through, grazing land for the most part, divided by maize fields, and one or two beautiful woods by the roadside fit for a wandering saint's hermitage.

My friend welcomed me with a profusion of greetings, and when we had exchanged kind enquiries after each other's welfare, he led me to a wing of the residence, which was somewhat removed from the main portion. "It will be quieter for you here than anywhere else!" he explained, "as we have so many guests at the present in the other apartments and the outer courts are occupied by the tenants of the State who are come here for the fair. I thought you would like to watch all the fun, without mingling in it, unless you choose to." I was taken to the upper storey of a detached building where he placed at my service half a dozen men, and with a promise to see me later in the day, left me in order to supervise the details of the approaching events.

The storey assigned to me consisted of a small room, which one entered from the top landing of the staircase, then an oblong middle room of ordinary size, and another small room which was converted into a bathroom for the nonce. They had already been swept and cleaned, although a slight musty odour clung to them owing evidently to their having been unoccupied for a considerable length of time. The centre room had a finely carved door which opened out on a wide balcony, overlooking a tank with flagged steps leading into the water. From the back windows, one had a view of a scrubby enclosure, overgrown with coarse grass, and creepers, and in the middle the mouth of a disused well. I set about making myself comfortable, and ordered my bath and food.

At about two o'clock in the afternoon, having finished my meal and rested awhile, I went to the balcony to survey my surroundings. It was a humming scene that met the eye. Small boys splashing and swimming in the tank, women washing clothes, groups of peasants collected in the courtyards, and farther away in an open space, signs of much miscellaneous activity—the pitching of booths, and the erecting of seats and platforms. I was absorbed in the various doings, when all of a sudden, without the least warning, I heard laughter. A quaint rill of laughter. Of course, I had not the notion of a ghost nor the ghost of a notion of one. I thought someone was laughing just behind me. But two of the servants who had remained were as mute as the door by which they sat. Looking at their dull faces one had the impression that they were incapable of laughter or that laughter had long vanished out of those features leaving them to a muddy gravity.

"Did you hear that?" I asked. They blinked like a pair of idiots and one said to the other: "What is it brother?" They continued sitting as impassively as before.

You will note, dear listeners, that there was nothing unusual in the circumstances in which this strange sound assailed my ears. Neither the time nor the place nor the mood I was in could have contributed to a delusion, if delusion it were. I was feeling quite fit, without being in the least either excited or depressed. And I was not engaged in a reverie—the fleeting moments of which might transport one out of oneself into a region of vague sights and sounds for an indefinable length of time. I was simply watching a scene which was full of commonplace objects and happenings. The apartment too was an ordinary one in every respect, furnished with a very prosaic bed, a table and a couple of cane-bottomed chairs. It is true that out of the back windows the smell of the hasu-na-hana flowers mixing with the dampish odour of the rooms produced a rather sickly sensation, but in the sunshine out on the balcony the air was fresh as morning milk. It was not the witching hour of night out of which imagination might conjure up Shapes of Terror and Mystery—but it was precisely quarter past two in the afternoon—I instinctively consulted my wrist watch and as broad daylight as you could wish for.

Still, the laughter I heard was distinct and odd enough to startle any one who was not stone deaf. It came to me as a surprise that my two mutes seemed to be endowed with ears that were proof against it. The not unpleasing chuckle abruptly became hysterical and broke into a series of short convulsive sounds between laughing and crying, one could not tell exactly which. It was as if somebody had chuckled over something funny, and then been suddenly and unaccountably overtaken with a fit of sobbing. It ceased.

"How queer that is!" I thought to myself.

"Who is there? There must be somebody there!" I said aloud and went in. My hold-all lay on the bed and my suitcase with some of the things taken out of it on the table just as I remembered to have placed them. Nothing had been removed or shifted. From a natural impulse I searched all the rooms, the walls, the corners, even the ceiling—not a flea stirring. Nobody could have come up the creaky staircase without having announced his arrival. I looked out of the windows into the enclosure. Not a leaf or blade was in motion. As far as I could observe, the spot was entirely deserted. I returned to the balcony. The men at the door were now standing and watching my rapid and vigorous movements—a matter of two or three minutes or so—in a sort of dumb wonder. I went back to my post at the parapet.

I might have stood there for not longer than a fraction of a minute when I perceived a faint sharp tingling, a metallic vibration in the air. It grew clearer. It was different this time. The lively sound of a rattle was followed by a few beats on a tambourine, tinkle of symbals, jingling of bracelet, the sound of feet tapping on a marble floor, a prolonged shrill note on a flute—so piercingly sweet, it might have been the Flute of Brindaban—and then silence dropped like a moon into a lotus pool.

To say that I was merely puzzled would be to minimise my sensations. I was bewildered. The invisible drama was becoming more and more weird. It sounded so near and yet so far away and beyond the Rim of Earth. What could it be: and wherefore and whence and whither?

"Didn't you hear?" I turned and asked the servants. They presented a duplicate of blank faces. "What! Nothing at all? Indeed!" Ears deaf to laughter, deaf to song, deaf to all beauty.

Suddenly I began to laugh at myself. It struck me that perhaps I was getting excited over nothing. It might be merely a party of young peasants arrived for the fair, laughing and singing in the rooms just below mine or in some open space behind the building. The thickness of the walls or the distance or the slight breeze might be causing the sounds to seem so close and yet so remote. I thought of investigating it, and telling the servants to wait where they were, plunged down the staircase. The door of the middle room on the ground floor being half ajar, I pushed it open, and entered a set of three rooms of the same size as those I was occupying just above them. Bare and unswept. One noticed there dust, handsful of straw and some torn bits of newspaper. Nothing else, nothing unusual at all. I came out, unloosed the bolts of a stout wooden side door, and emerging into open space went all round the building. I saw no sign of a glee party, not even a solitary rustic. I came

(Continued on page 37)

NO CINCHONISM

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Your ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS are under trial at present and appear to me to be very satisfactory.. causing NO CINCHONISM.

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GIRLS IN DAGGER FIGHT!

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The Passing Of A. E.

"I Have Realised Most Of My Ambitions, I Have An Astounding Interest In Life, I Have Got Friends, What More Does A Man Want?"—Said Illustrious Irish Poet Before Demise

Reporting a conversation he had with Senator Gogarty just after the latter's return from the funeral of Mr. George Russell the Irish poet, Viscount Castlerosse writes as follows in the "Sunday Express":—

"I was very fortunate"—so said the emotional senator—"in finding that Russell had a moment's consciousness a few hours before his death.

"He recognised me and said, 'How delightful of you to come.'

"I asked him if he were in pain, and if he were breathing easily.

"He said, 'Yes, I am not in pain.'

"I brought him messages of affection from his friends in Ireland.

"He said very calmly and slowly. 'I have realised most of my ambitions. I have had an astounding interest in life. I have got friends. What more does a man want?'

"Then his eyes darkened suddenly and it seemed as if he was falling asleep."

Gogarty paused here and continued:—

"An English poet said of Mr. Russell, 'He stood apart and stammered golden things.'

"But he did not stand apart. His personality was rich enough to suffer no mirage or aloofness. He was the most amiable and magnanimous soul that Ireland has ever had. His love of Ireland consisted of more than the antithesis of a hatred of England, and therefore it may be some time before he comes into his own."

MAN OF ACTION.

Senator Gogarty told me that on one occasion during the lifetime of Michael Collins Mr. Russell was reciting to some of his friends.

Michael Collins joined the company and was at once susceptible and subject to the incantation.

But Collins, being pre-eminently a man of action, was not able to imagine anything kinetic in an incantation.

After a period of bewilderment Collins abruptly produced a lead pencil and a note-book, and shrank the stream with a sudden question. "Your point, Mr. Russell?" And in the words of Homer Mr. Russell was hushed in silence. And this story is no discredit to Russell, for poets do not have points: that is reserved for the pencils of writers. Poets have brushes, with which they paint vaguely.

I may say Gogarty himself is a poet, so he ought to know.

A SEANCE.

Once George Moore and Senator Gogarty went to an Hermetic Society meeting. "AE," i.e., George Russell, was conducting a seance. The Hermetic Society was an offshoot of the Theosophist Society.

After certain incantations the Hierophant confessed that though his Hebrew was becoming rusty, he still had enough left to recognise that he was on the edge of discovering the lost fifth Gospel.

"I see it coming up plainer now," he whispered. Lowering his voice to a deep hushed tone, he said, "Amen, amen, amen, amen." Whereupon George Moore turned to his companion and cackled, "Good gracious this is pure mumbo jumbo. He sees either the end of the four Gospels or he has got the fifth one upside down."

The necessary excommunication took place, and George Moore and Senator Gogarty were conducted protesting down the stairs.

HONOUR DECLINED.

When "AE" was nominated for the Senate by ex-President Cosgrave, it is told that as the Gazette" was about to go to press at one o'clock in the morning, the President's secretary, accompanied by a civil servant, hurriedly called on "AE" in his suburb in Rathgar.

Apparently he was in the middle of another seance, because, poking his head round the window, he said: "What do you want? I am engaged."

The President's secretary said: "We want to know will you accept a nomination to the Senate?"

He pondered a little while and said: "Before making any decision I always consult my deities."

The impatient civil servant, who was responsible for the appearance of the "Gazette" next morning, burst out with "Codding apart, will you take it or leave it."

"AE" wrapped himself up in his spiritual toga, and the next day, but not till then, in a few well-chosen and dignified words worthy of Achilles sulking in his tent, conveyed to the Government that he would not accept this signal honour.

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A Page About Women

Woman's Place In India's Progress

Women Themselves Best Fitted To Push On Work Of Social Reform

(From A Correspondent)

It is one of the easiest things to be a social reformer, and one of the most difficult things to reform society. To style oneself a social reformer, to disclaim loudly, soap-box orator fashion, that the one crying need for India to-day is social reform, and to say that Government and public men should at once come forth and remove the one great cause of India's backwardness, is to achieve next to nothing. The work of reforming society is truly a herculean task, to be accomplished with fewer words and more action, especially in India where social progress meets with great resistance due to the firm hold of cast-iron creeds and customs on an ignorant people. Fortunately, we have in our midst institutions and associations carrying on quietly social uplift work of which the country at large is ignorant.

A very effective way to improve the condition of the masses is to alleviate some of the serious disabilities from which women in India have been suffering throughout the ages. It is a truism to say that the social progress of a country depends upon the condition of its women, but it requires great emphasis in India, where women have been mercilessly relegated into the background in carrying on the world's work, not only in the wide world of affairs but also in the homely sphere of domestic management.

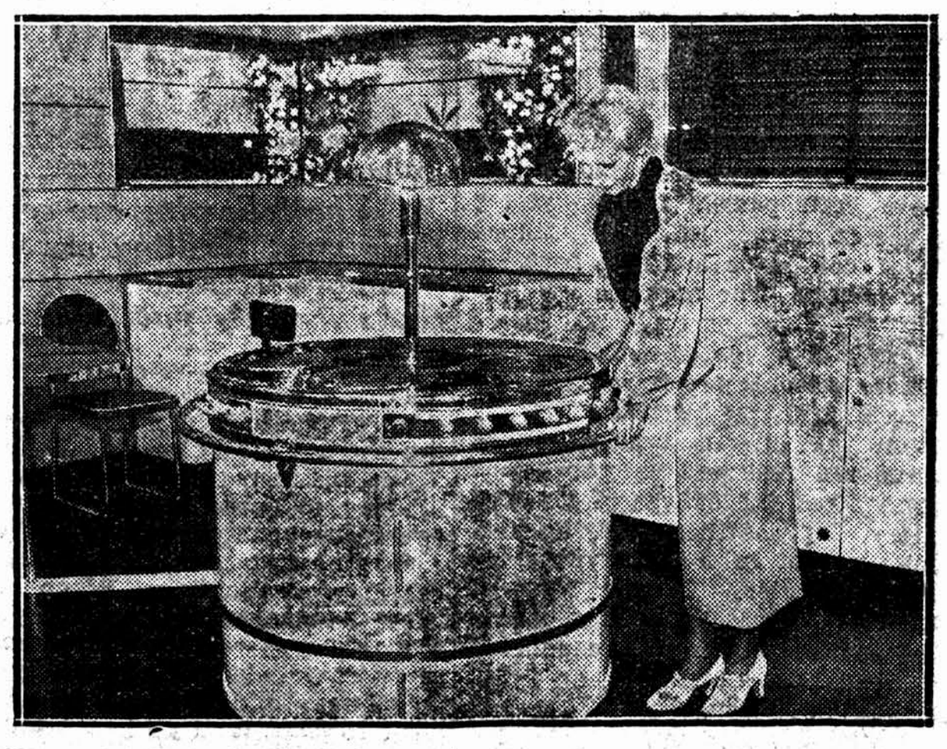
If it is anyone, it is the women themselves who are best fitted to carry on the work of giving to the Indian woman her right place in India's progress. There are a few associations in India rendering good service to the cause of Indian women, and we shall take as an example one of these. The Women's Indian Association of Madras, to show what zealous and persistent effort amongst a few educated women in public life can do to raise the condition of Indian women. We shall also show what an association of this sort is capable of doing if it extends and organises its activities, and what are the setbacks which seriously impede its laudable activities.

WORK OF MADRAS ASSOCIATION.

The Women's Indian Association of Madras has been doing some really good work for the last 17 years in the cause of women's uplift. Its activities are not limited to Madras alone; it has 40 branches spread over India. Its influence extends in the social and even political spheres. The Association, to mention a few of its many social activities, has maternity and child welfare centres, organises National Health and Baby Week exhibitions and conducts industrial classes for women. But this is not all. Ever since its foundation, the Association has fought sbrenuously to obtain more political rights for women, realising that there can be no appreciable social advancement under legal disabilities. Madras was the first province in India to grant franchise rights to women, and it was no little contribution of the Association in the agitation which brought about this happy reform. What influence the Association by its long years of useful work has gathered, how it could make its voice heard not only in its own province but in India, can be judged by the fact that it was the first women's association in India, to present a Memorandum to the R. T. C. on women's franchise and her place in the future constitution, and that it was consulted both by the Simon Commission and J. P. C. It is worth noting that, it was the Women's Indian Association which organised the first All-India Women's Conference. The Association represented India on the Chicago World Conference of Women, and was instrumental in having a woman appointed on the Committee of the League of Nations for the protection of women and children.

NEED FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

So much for one association, which, as we have said, has been held up as an example of what can be done in the sphere of the social regeneration of the Indian women—and as an example of what remains to be done! India is a vast country, and the section of the population that requires to be helped and raised materially, intellectually and morally is unfortunately a large one. "Nothing great," says Browning, "was ever achieved without enthusiasm". But enthusiasm on the part of a few, though it supplies good motive power, does not suffice in an enterprise in which success depends so much upon co-ordinated efforts and public support. Truth to tell, there is surprising indifference on the part of the public itself towards these questions of great import, and by the public we mean the intelligentsia whose help, financial and otherwise, could do a lot. We find this indifference specially marked whenever there is a question of giving greater rights and greater freedom to women. Associations like the Women's Indian Association, with all zeal and good intentions on their part to spread warmth and cheer in the desolate condition of India's backward and destitute women, sometimes feel the pinch of financial stringency. And if such associations are to prosper, or at least keep their heads above water, two things, we repeat, are absolutely necessary: public support and co-ordination and organisation of effort. Union is strength, the more so in the difficult task of making the Indian women realise their responsibilities as daughters of Mother India, and as mothers of its future daughters.



The National Convention of the Master Plumbers' Association, Chicago, are showing this electric movable stove as the newest thing in their line. The stove is part of a dream-kitchen, has seven burners and was designed by a woman.

The House-Keeper's Corner

CULINARY COLOURINGS

Colour is nowadays a very important factor in food and manufacturers realise its sales value, while the cook knows its usefulness in making dishes more attractive. Some dyes are harmful, but vegetable dyes in general are quite innocuous and are best used in cookery.

The following are the principal colourings in domestic use:—

Cochineal is the ideal pink or red dye. It is extracted from the bodies of beetles that feed on certain kinds of cacti in Mexico. So profitable has been this insect that it has been imported, together with the cactus on which it feeds, into the Canary Islands and other countries. Cochineal is safe and can be used for the faintest pink to the deepest red dyes. Carmine, rouge and lipsticks are often made from cochineal and it is used in sweet-making, blancmange, powders, etc.

Saffron is extracted from a particular kind of yellow crocus. It has a taste, or aroma rather, as well as a clour. It also is quite harmless. It is used a lot in cakes.

Carmel is used for colouring from yellow to brown shades. It is made by heating sugar and water in the proportion of four parts of sugar to three of hot water. The resulting syrup may, by boiling, be given all shades of brown.

Tumeric is used a lot in pickles and you often find it mentioned as an ingredient in pickle and chutney recipes. It is extracted from the roots of plant like ginger. The roots are boiled, dried and powdered.

Chlorophyll is simply the green colouring matter of the leaves and stems of plants, both uncommon and common. It can be got from nettles, for instance, and from spinach. The juice of the latter makes a strong green dye and it can be safely used in cookery. The spinach is boiled down in water containing a little soda.

"HEART-BALM" FOR JILTED MEN

"Heart Balm"—damages for breach of promise—has been condemned in many States as a racket, but American women are fighting to establish it as an inalienable right of both women and men.

The National Women's Party, at their conference have passed resolution demanding "equal allmony and equal rights in suits over marriage promises."

This is interpreted to mean that they are prepared to see men as well as women demanding "Heart Balm."

But the men have so far not evinced much interest.

HONOUR FOR MRS. LINDBERGH

Last month Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Smith College, New York, with this citation: "Anne Morrow Lindbergh, B A., Smith 1928, Hubbard gold medalist of the National Geographic Society, poet, pilot, navigator, radio operator, co-explorer with her husband of the unknown air routes of five continents and two oceans, who has proved to an admiring world the compatibility of imagination and practical dexterity; of sensitiveness and fortitude; of modesty and daring; the pride of her college, the glory of her country."

PHILIPPINO WOMEN LOSE FRANCHISE

The Philippines Legislature voted last month to exclude women from the polls when officers for the new Commonwealth Government are elected on Nov. 17. Women were allowed to vote on May 14 in the plebiscite on acceptance of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Mrs. Josefa Llanes Essoda, secretary general of the Federation of Women's Clubs, called the action "rank injustice," and said she hoped Governor General Frank Murphy would veto the bill

To regain the ballot under the Commonwealth Government, the women must muster 300,000 votes at a special plebiscite to be held within two years after the new government is instituted.

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"The Greatest Thrill Of My Life"

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

It was a very important day in the diary of my life. Those days have been passed away, giving place to new. But the things that took place are still fresh in my heart. The scene is still before my vision just like the moving pictures of the white screen. Those pictures are imaginary and unreal and apt to fade away from the human memory, but mine are real and cannot fade away from the canvas of my memory. I was then studying in a high school in a little village in Akola District. I, with some of my friends, was living in a boarding school which was conducted by Rev. LeRoy Lightfoot, an American Missionary.

It was the first week in May of 1932, when Mr. Lightfoot called one of the high school boys and said: "Luther, I wish to take you high school boys in a hunting excursion". Two days were given to us for preparation, and when we were ready we seated ourselves in a motor car, which was steered by Mr. Lightfoot. We took six hours to reach the place we were bound for. While enjoying the picnic we did not forget to secure a goat to be used as a bait. We had already enquired about the exact place where generally the tigers come to drink water and lie in wait for their prey.

Making every possible arrangement we left for our destination. It was a place of very little water. Luther tied the goat to a tree twenty yards from the water, and we seated ourselves on a tree ten yards from the goat. It was useless to build a "machan," for we were very late. It was eight of the night and the moon was just appearing on the eastern horizon as if to witness the disastrous events of the night.

A Narrow Escape From Tiger's Jaws

The following are some of the interesting stories of their most thrilling experiences which readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" have sent to us, in addition to those already published by us in our issue of Sunday last.

We sat quiet in our places loading the gun with seven bullets. Three hours passed and we were inclined to become pessimistic. two more hours passed and we could not discern any sign of appearance of the tiger. When we three boys looked at Mr. Lightfoot, he appeared to us a picture of hopeless dejection. He was getting sleepy and later he actually went to sleep, and we kept awake. After half an hour, I saw something in the thicket, but taking it for nothing but the bush put in motion by a gust of wind, I kept quiet. But, when we looked at the goat, we saw it uneasy and constantly trying to run away, which we took to be a sure sign of the approach of a wild brute. Luther pinched Mr. Lightfoot mercilessly as per the latter's own instructions. Mr. Lightfoot then got up and caught hold of the gun. We waited and waited but nothing came.

Suddenly a huge tiger emerged out of the thicket. Hungry as he was, he at once sprang at the innocent goat and tore it to pieces, As the tiger kept his profile towards us Mr. Lightfoot took a careful aim at the tiger's head and pulled the trigger; but, to our surprise, at the same instant the tiger moved a little and the bullet hit him at the stomach instead of on the head. Angrily he looked around him and finding nobody, he discontinued his eating and making his snarl into thunderlike roar he disappeared into the thicket from which a short time ago he had issued.

"Pratap," said Mr. Lightfoot, "Let us get out. for we must not allow a wounded beast to remain at large." Accordingly, Mr. Lightfoot, Pratap and I got down the tree, leaving Luther at the place where he was seated. I thought it unwise to take him down, for he was completely paralysed and was shivering from head to foot through fear. He caught hold of a branch lest he should fall down and be a victim of the wild brute.

The instant we stepped on to the ground, we threw flashlight around us, but the savage animal was not visible anywhere. With Mr. Lightfoot at the head, we got into the thicket where we thought the tiger was hiding, but we could neither see the trace of his blood nor hear the deep sound of his agonising breath. We stopped a minute to think and quite unexpectedly, to our horror, a sudden hissing sound was heard and before we had turned to see what it was, the same wounded tiger furiously attacked us. I, without thinking any more, ran to the nearest tree, and jumped up to a branch, which was six feet from the ground. It broke, as it could not bear my heavy load and I, with the branch in hand, came down on the ground again. The sound of the breaking of the branch as well as that produced by my fall diverted the attention of the tiger and notwithstanding the two wounds he had received he rushed at me.

But before he could reach me, I had recovered myself and climbed up the very tree from which I had fallen down. Meanwhile, Mr. Lightfoot fired twice at the tiger, but to our dismay he missed both the shots.

Being safe myself on the tree, I looked out for Luther, but I found that he had fallen down and was lying quite unconscious there, as he had received a terrible shock. Pratap, freed from the clutches of the tiger, had run for his life towards the tree which I had climbed, but being quite unaware of Luther who lay on the ground, he tumbled over the latter's body and took two complete somersaults. The tiger went to the spot where the branch lay and seeing nothing more than a branch, turned furiously on Mr. Lightfoot when he found Mr. Lightfoot within the range of his spring. He sprang at him, but fortunately the spring fell short and ere the tiger could recover from his falling posture, Mr. Lightfoot had fired again and this time he did not miss but shattered the tiger's head and the huge beast lay dead on the ground.

Mr. Lightfoot called out to us that the tiger was dead. I came down the tree hastily to look at it, while Luther was still in his unconscious state. We threw some cold water over his face and after a short time he came to his senses. We are still thankful to God for He saved all of us, when death was so near us!

I. S. MONMOTHE.

BURIED ALIVE!

It was during the last wet season, and in Poona, that the writer personally underwent the thrilling experience narrated in the following story.

I was living in a house, opposite the "Globe Cinema" in Rasta Peth. Three medical students and an employee of the Bombay Legislative Council were my companions.

The building, which is adjacent to our house, and which is the scene of our story, was occupied by a C.I.D. Inspector. He was staying there with his wife and three children.

Now, this house was in a dilapidated condition and needed a lot of repair work. It was very often a subject of our discussion, and we would go so far as to suggest its possible break-down. And it did topple down one night, circumstances which favoured its fall are described below.

It was a rainy and stormy night. The clouds were rumbling and raging in the heavens. Few seemed to favour the idea of visiting the cinema-house. The streets were deserted. The solitary and dutiful policeman was seen patrolling the locality. It was pitch dark.

We had done our day's work and had turned in at about ten p.m. What everybody needed was cosiness and warmth of a woollen blanket. Sleep was welcome and very soon the goddess of sleep had laid her hand completely on us; and we were not creatures of this mortal world!

Suddenly, at the very dead of night, we were rudely awakened out of our sleep, by a thundering crash! We sprang to our feet! For a moment we looked at one another in a dazed condition. Our looks were blanks, our brains were hazy! Was it an earthquake tremour? Was it lightening? Were the heavens falling down? What was the meaning of that terrible catastrophe! We thought.

In a moment we were again ourselves and understood that we were called upon to handle some awful situation!

We acted momentarily. We rushed down in the open yard below. The truth dawned on us! The old old structure had given way under the incessant showers of rain and fast blowing winds.

One wall on the first floor of that house had come down. We perceived it was our duty to rescue the family. The electric lights had fused. We somehow managed to get a few lanterns.

We hastened towards the staircase. But lo! Our way was barred by a fierce dog kept by the family. We shifted to get clear of that unexpected danger and succeeded in reaching the scene of the accident!

Storms and winds had abated by this time. The weather was cool and clear. But in that one spot. dark clouds of dust were rising. What? Is the house on fire too? We thought!

The dimly burning lights revealed to our sight a big heap of rubbish. It was a herculean task to clear up the debris and to extricate a whole family! Spades and shovels there were none. We had but faint idea of the persons buried under the dirty heap. We were, however, much relieved to hear that only three children were buried underneath. Two children, we could see, moving their legs and appealing to us as it were for help.

"With heart within and God overhead" we set to our task. It was not easy. Few there were who could render us any assistance. The time was vere awkward and the occasion dismal!

In a short while we had helped out two children. They had slight bruises on their bodies. Their voices were choked, and their looks were pale and frightened. Their mouths were full of dust. They were at once taken out in the open air, a draft of cold breeze making their breathing easy.

It took us some time and efforts

(Continued on page 26.)

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Roses And Rose Culture

Practical Hints On Preparing Beds And Planting The Grafts

(By M. BHUTTACHARJI)

To grow beautiful Roses attention and care should be given to several things. These should principally consist of the proper preparation of the soil, selection and getting the plants from the Nursery in better varieties suitable for the soil, in their proper planting and after-care and culture during the first season of plantation. The writer has had painful occasions to witness good and suitable varieties dying in many gardens owing to the lack of knowledge on the part of the grower in planting them in spite of good soil and situation.

Planting is one of the most important factors in the cultivation of Roses. You can never expect to correct the defects you have done during the planting of the bushes, whatever amount of care you might take afterwards. The Roses should be ordered a little earlier, if possible, say about July to save disappointment caused by the best trees being sold out. The Nurserymen usually reserve the plants for the customers as the orders arrive and make the supplies in rotation—first come, first served. In ordering the plants it would always be advisable if you leave your selections to your suppliers, and you can move according to the directions given by them in planting your Roses and taking care of them.

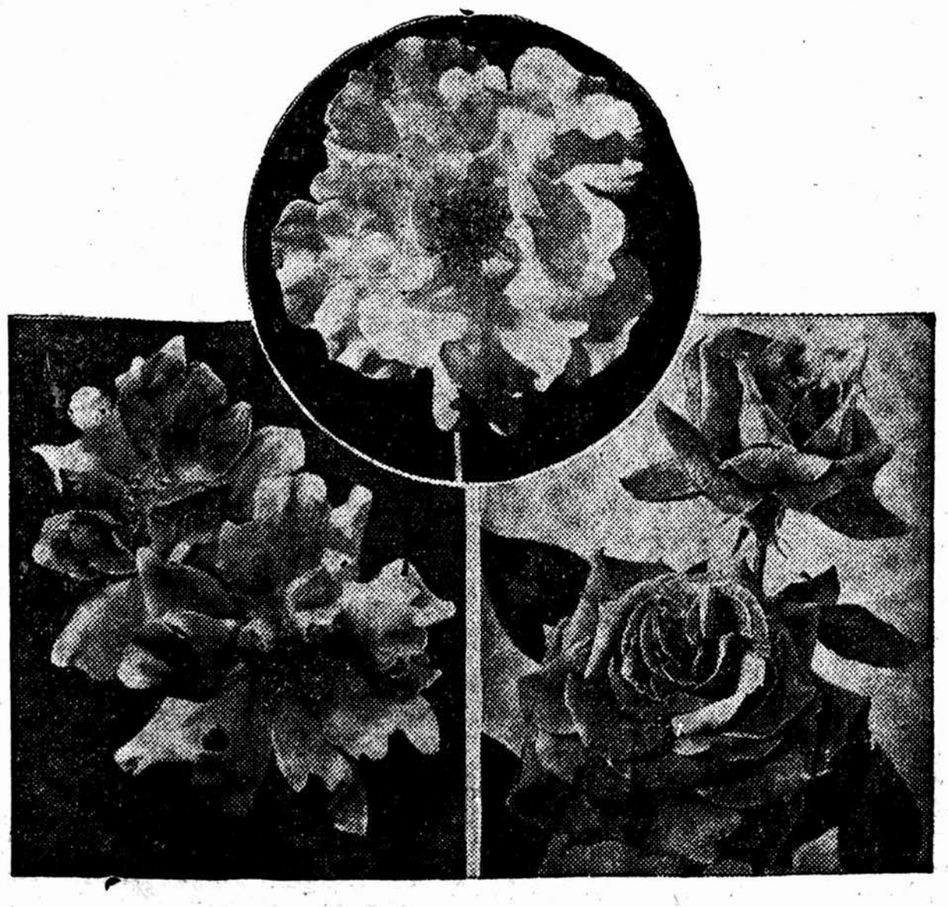
Roses can be planted at any time when the heat ceases and the first signs of monsoon appear. I advocate early plantation of Roses for several reasons. The early plantation will surely give you early blooms and the plants have the best chance to be stabilised into the ground and their growth assured during the rainy months. Another benefit of early plantation is that it enables the plants to endure the great heat during the summer months which is a very prolonged one in India.

Where To Plant Them

A spot in your garden open to sun and air but protected from strong winds and heat waves should be allotted to your Rose beds. Roses thrive on the morning sun. They require a well-drained position on a sloping level where there will be less chance of the water remaining lodged at their roots. Roses can be successfully grown on any soil if it is properly made and dressed and are given a situation as described above. The best soil for the Roses would be a loam containing a mixture of clay and sand and in which a quantity of leaf mould would be present. The presence of the leaf mould in the soil not only adds to the productivity of the soil but also helps it in retaining the moisture. It is always best to plant the new plants in virgin soil without any kind of manure in the first year. The tender roots of the plants when they come in contact with the manure often get fagged and die in no time.

Have Small Beds

Small beds are always suitable for Roses. Beds not over six feet in width to contain three plants in a row and twenty-five feet in length are preferable, as the flowers can be cut or collected and the plants examined or watered without your going off the path or grass and thus the beds have the least chance of being trodden over every time when they are being attended to. When preparing the beds, the first turf loam from them must be removed to a depth of one foot and kept on the banks and left there to be spread over again after the next layer of the soil is dug and broken up and made soft to a depth of two feet, thus making the depth of the prepared bed of three feet. This preparation of the beds must be taken in hands earlier and completed atleast three weeks before the plantation is contemplated, so that the newly worked soil might have the time to settle down, as in an unsettled soil the roots have the least chance of pushing their growth. You should keep constant watch over the soil and keep it soft and friable throughout the year by hoeing it when necessary.



Spanish Beauty: A vigorous climber (top); Scorcher, a new climber from Australia (left) and a promising new garden rose (right).

Unpack Carefully

As soon as the plants arrive from the Nursery they should be taken to a sheltered place to be unpacked carefully. If you do not pay sufficient attention when unpacking, the roots and shoots have the chance of being damaged. When these are open give a good soaking of water and leave them there to be planted in the afternoon. The afternoon is the best for planting as the plants get much help during the night's rest to recoup their health and normal condition from the exhaustion caused during the transmission to your garden and from the handling during the planting. It is very important to remove all the dry and damaged roots and shoots with a sharp knife before the Roses are planted.

Plant Deep

Roses should be planted in rows about two to three feet apart; the distance between the rows being also of the same measure. If space is available they can be planted at greater distances from one another, which facilitates the spread of the roots far and wide. When planting the budded point should be two to three inches below the ground surface if the location is situated in a district where heat during the summer months is very great Deep planting protects the roots from burning by the effect of the heat. In the cooler zone they can be planted keeping the budded point an inch below the surface. Make a hole about a foot deep and same in width in the prepared bed and collect the soil of the pit to the position as suggested in the diagram in a pyramidical shape. Place the graft carefully on it holding it up by the left hand and spread out the roots over the pyramid and fill the hole with the loose earth by the right hand. The roots should be spread out horizontally to their full length in straight ways and evenly spaced. Tread round the plant to fix it 'firmly' into the ground, always keeping in mind the saying "Plant with a light heart but with a heavy boot". Finally give a good soaking of water. Water them then daily or on alternate days but in smaller quantities as too much water is not good for roses. The sketch shows the correct plantation of a Rose.

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Greatest Thrill Of My Life

(Continued from page 24.)

before we could extricate the third child. It was badly dust-laden. Rather seriously injured too. It was brought out in a dazed condition of the mind. We applied some artificial measures, and helped the child recover its lost consciousness.

We were free to go to our lodgings at about three in the morning. In the heart of hearts we were thankful to God!

I tried to snatch a few hours' sleep. But I could not. My eyes refused to close. My mind was wondering how the little urchins could stand the shock. Certainly, they were possessed of a very strong nerve and faced the calamity with fortitude.

That was how I got my first thrilling experience in life and would to God, it be the last!

D. DWARKANATH, B.A.

Bombay.

MONSOON HAVOC

Coorg is a small district in the neighbourhood of Mysore, bounded on almost all sides by high mountains, and very picturesque with streams, dales, valleys and ever-changing shades of green.

The land and house owned by my uncle formed part of a village called Kuiangari Nad. The village lay in a valley surrounded on all sides by rocky mountains and again divided from them by a band of water. Rightly speaking, it was more of an island, having to its credit a full half year of the monsoon. Once the rains start communication with the town becomes difficult owing to the flooding of the rivers.

It was the month of July and the rain fell in torrents for three full days with very little break. Towards noon on the fourth day there appeared a slight improvement, although the sky was overclouded and the dark mountains looked like death-inspiring giants.

My uncle, who had ventured out to see his lands, brought home the news which was the one topic of the day among the villagers. People noticing certain marks on one of the hills had come to the conclusion that it would give way if the rain did not abate. The news was, indeed, panicky, because, if such a thing happened, the village would be surely lost. All of us rushed out to look at the hill earnestly. Alas! there it was!! Although the hill lay at a distance of about three miles from the house, a mighty crack was visible to the naked eye. Soon a storm sprang up forcing us into the house and rocking it on its foundation. The storm lasted about an hour and fear was clearly marked on every

Scarce knowing what God had in store for us, we filed in for dinner and just as food was being served, we heard a roaring noise in the wind outside, a noise as fearful as that of the ocean during the ebb tide. Uncle rushed in ashy pale, trembling in every limb and stammered out, "The blow has come sooner than we expected, the hill has given way! Rush out to the hill on the opposite bank! Quick!"

The news was our death-knell and went straight to our hearts. Panic-stricken faces ran hither and thither with bewildered eyes. Vessels fell one over the other, while the female members of the family, leaving behind all their belongings, rushed out, dragging along the children that came in the way.

As in a dream I followed the rest, but fear had the better hand over me and half way up the hill I collapsed and fainted. When I came to myself, I was safe on the hillock and uncle was counting the family to make sure that none had been left behind.

Within five minutes the flood came with the fury of an ocean stirred up to action on a stormy day. Muddy in colour, roaring, gurgling, frothing, splashing and carrying with it huge rocks, gigantic trees, roots and all, hundreds of cattle dying and dead, poultry and the wreckage of many a hut.

With hearts in our mouths, lips parched, tongue-tied, we watched the course of the flood, for our life was still in danger. The water was half way up the hill and was threatening us with a watery grave! A loud crash roused us to alertness. Lo! a huge boulder had struck our house and the flood rushed into it, boiling over again through the many doors and windows. The fury of nature had taken in its cruel swirl every pin of what we had on earth. But worse had befallen others, for we could see the people in the fields running mad with horror. But the water had no compassion for them. It embraced them in its strong arms and engulfed them before they knew what it was. We could see them throw up their arms for help, now struggling under some rock, or tree, but the next moment they were no more! Would we too have to meet such a fate, we wondered.

But, what new caprice was this? We had forgotten Him, in time of danger. Uncle alone stood calm and with uplifted hand. He was praying and we all followed him. There, on the mound, under the vast drenching sky, bewildered, homeless and almost submerged, a prayer rose up to God from every lip—a prayer more sincere than any of which I have experienced and one in which even the little baby joined hands. What seemed an hour passed with no marked change. Then, behold! God had heard our prayer! The current ran with less fury, the water level on the hillock was descending and we breathed more freely.

We could now muster courage to look at our house. But where was it? Alas! Not a single mark to show the place where a huge house stood but an hour ago. The home, with which all the sweet memories of our childhood were associated was turned into a desolate, uncultivable marshland, bestrewn with huge logs and rocks and other wreckage.

Help was soon coming from the town, for they had seen the muddy water flow. Now we could sob our hearts out. Our life was spared to us, even though to live at the mercy of the world and we thanked God for His bountiful kindness in causing the havoc in full day light. If it had happened at dead of night, what then? I shudder to think! To this day the land lies as it was converted into on that fateful day eight years ago. But the chill and thrill of the day is still fresh in me.

Mrs. I. Bolava Ganpathi.

Bombay.

SWEPT IN A RAGING CURRENT

Adventure has its gleeful romance as well as its sickening horror and fear and to have been only the spectator of an adventure is quite different in experience, than to have experienced an adventure yourself.

Six years ago, on a beautiful hill station, one dull rainy season we were out on a visit to the famous waterfall. The rainy season was in its full swing with equally good amount of fog clouds that came rolling from the mountain-tops at intervals and enveloped us. Going down the slope was a pretty hard job, as the ground has become very wet and slippery and from all round little streams gurgled down and found it easier to run down the worn out footpaths, making it impossible for us to walk with a firm footing. We often slipped down with a thump and a splash.

In order to have good front view of the falls, we had to cross the stream and walk down stream and a little more in the interior and beyond the precipice from where the waters fell head long hundreds of feet below into the valley. Unluckily, we arrived at a spot where the stream had gathered much water on its way and was flowing very ragingly, dashing against the boulders here and there on its way. It was impossible to cross at this juncture and hence we had to walk upstream until we arrived at a spot where the waters had spared on a level ground. We waded through the water and were on the other side, in a few minutes.

We returned along the stream but now on the other side of it and as the roaring of the falls became more and more audible we knew we were coming nearer and nearer the precipice. At last we arrived at the point from where we could see the waters falling in two, great, snow-white columns—down into the depths of the valley. As the waters dashed against the grey rocks at the bottom a thin spray rose up along with the prevailing wind. It was all so majestically beautiful, yet I was struck with awe. How horrid it would be to be taken away by the waters and smashed against the hungry rocks below! The valley gaped like a huge monster with its jaws open. We were surrounded by forests on both sides, and at the back, while in front the falls roared. Our only host was a crow who had made good with a stolen sand which and was sitting on a branch. Just at the moment a snake swiftly passed before us—either he was too shy or too busy even to have a look at us!

After a good admiration of the falls and nature's marvels, we turned homewards. We arrived at a spot where the stream had narrowed down into a gorge and a crude ladder lay across the stream. Here was a chance to cross it instead of walking a quarter of a mile upstream. Though a little dangerous—as the rounds of the ladders were not fixed properly—we decided to cross at this very spot, after much argument and even a little swearing at those who were unwilling to cross. My little sister broke into sobs as she saw the waters before her rushing fiercely. Thanks to the guide who was with us, he took her up and in a minute was safely on the other bank.

One by one we followed him. I was the last but two. I knew I had gone pale while on the ladder, but I found my breath to laugh at the balancing feet that my remaining two friends were performing, while looking quite pale. One of them jumped ashore from the last round of the ladder. The jerk from the jump made M... totter who was just behind. I at once stepped forward, gave him my hand and pulled him ashore, but the pull in turn made my foot slip from the ground, the other foot being on the ladder. A second more and I was going down into the waters —now I was upto my neck in the waters. I heard my friends shout, one of them fell prone on the bank and tried to pull me, but before his hand could reach for me, I was away, swept by the furious waters down and across the stream. I found myself quite deaf and blind in the waters for just a few seconds, but another turn of the current and I was lifted up by the force of the waters and my head rose just above the water. I could see my friends running along the shore and shouting frantically, but all this time I felt being swept fast by the waters. A moment later I tried to shout, but the waters poured down my throat and I was again pulled down and this time swept very swiftly. I remember to have received a thump on my head and the next time I felt myself living, was on the long seat of the bus that had brought us. No sooner did I regain consciousness, my first joy was to feel safe from the water-fall and thankfulness to the friend who had pulled me up the bank.

As I was later on informed, it appears that I was dashed against a rock near the bank and the current lay me there for a moment, during which the guide, who was waiting there in advance lying prone on the ground with his hands outstretched into the waters, took hold of one of my hands and pulled me aground. But I was unconscious at the time. Even now, sometimes when I sit thinking of the incident, a cold wave of fear runs down my spine and the waterfall has lost all its beauty for me.

ARDESHEER P. DUBASH

Ahmedabad.

"THE DEAD" REVIVES

"Balaravi Hopeless Start Immediately" were the heart-rending words which added oil to the fire in my heart when I in my small rooms at Trivandrum I looked up for an important piece of correspondence from among the heap of letters, after just solacing myself by a letter from home received that very morning informing me that my son was doing better. This was so shocking that I lost no time in catching the first-line-bus home. My anxiety knew no bounds when I found my house packed with doctors and neighbours. Balaravi, my only son, was so much admired and beloved in our locality, that we used to praise God for having blessed us with so promising and good a child. When I approached the threshold there was a hush and the people around pushed themselves to see me near. Many were in suspense how I would meet the situatoon. When I approached my dear son I found nothing except his dull and fading looks, which foreshadowed danger. The medical men all seemed hopeless, while some were planning for my removal from the scene. Sorrow-stricken and exhausted, I fell upon a sofa. The next thing I heard or saw was the hopeless verdict of the medical profession that my son has departed us all for ever!—and for ever!

The next thing I recollect was the preparation for my dear son's funeral. The bier was taken to the burning-ghat by a procession of our friends and relatives.

I was unconscious of what followed—until I was gently patted and brought back to consciousness by the voices of Dr. K., my wife and others who greeted me with shouts of "Wonderful!" Most wonderful, by a divine help, Ravi Balaravi, your lovely son, has been miraculously restored to us!!!—"

"How" I asked—"I cannot believe it"!—To which Dr. K. replied that I could see my son tended by his assistants in the adjoining room and be glad to hear how the miracle had happened at the burning-place while our Sastryar was performing the last ceremonials over my "dead" son Ravi. Dr. K., who by chance had hurried to the place to have a last look at my son, could hear a faint dull voice from within the bier and commanded stoppage of the funeral and conducted a thorough examination of the lifeless body. Dr. K. told us it was the first case of its kind in his experience. He added that life may sometimes linger on with certain patients while the medical men proclaimed death upon their victims.

It gave the greatest thrill of life to me, my wife and our neighbours. A solemn "Pooja" was conducted at our holy shrine in humble gratitude to God, the Giver of Life.

V. V. VALIATHAN.

Tiruvalla.

Snake Poisoning

Its Symptoms And Treatment: Efficacy Of Earth Poultice

(By Mahatma Gandhi)

Dr. Sokhey Director of Haffkine Institute, has kindly supplied me with a note on Indian snakes. As co-workers are spreading out in villages, it becomes necessary to arm them with information in matters of common occurence in villages where city conveniences are unfortunately unavailable. The most dangerous is snake bite which proves fatal in many cases if the necessary measures are not immediately adopted. I give below the important portions of the note. The whole contains useful information about identification of snakes. Bct the description is too technical for the village workers to follow. I am, therefore, omitting this part of the note.

Since nine-tenths of snakes are non-poisonous and are valuable protectors of fields against rats, etc., it would be a good thing if a simple key for distinguishing poisonous from non-poisonous snakes can be had. Meanwhile let those interested study the very simple remedy described below.

NATURE OF POISONS

"The colubrine poison (that of the cobra and krait) acts chiefly on the brain and spinal cord, causing death by paralysis of the respiratory centre in the brain.

Viperine poisons produce their effect on the heart and blood death being caused by paralysis of the vasomotor centre, exhaustion from profuse and persistent bleeding or from blood poisoning due to sceptic infection of the wound.

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING

Cobra Venom: Earliest constitutional symptom is one of the intoxication. Later, there is a sense of creeping paralysis, beginning in the legs and ascending to the head way of the trunk. The head droops and there is paralysis of the muscles of the eyelids, lips, tongue and throat. Saliva dribbles from the mouth and speech becomes increasingly difficult. Nausea and vomiting frequently occur. The breathing gets more and more difficult till it finally ceases, the face being livid and distressed and swallowing impossible. The heart remains unaffected and continues to beat after respiration has failed. Death usually takes place in from 1½ to 6 hours.

Krait Venom: Death primarily due to suffocation, but, in addition, haemorrhages into stomach anl bowels may occur, accompanied in many cases with violent abdominal pain.

Viper Venom: Prevents clotting of the blood and destroys the internal coats of the blood vessels thus encouraging haerorrhakes in various parts of body. The wound inflicted is painful, the parts much swollen; bleeding occurs with great infiltration and discoloration, and, lastly, sloughing occurs permitting infection. Nausea and vomiting frequently occur, but there is no paralysis.

New Lady-Graduates of the Bombay University, marching in procession to the Convocation Hall to receive their Degrees.

TREATMENT

The bite of a venomous snake is unmistakable due to fang punctures. It nothing happens within ten minutes the snake may be taken as harmless, for the bite from a poisonous snake develops a burning pain and swelling rapidly. In half an hour or less profuse sweating and vomiting may, supervene. By this time, of course, treatmet should have been given, specially antivenin serum. The latter can be injected before a condition of collapse has set in: the earlier the better. Treatment would probably be possible in the following order only, as medical aid is not usually at hand.

(1) Ligature. If the patient is bitten on a limb apply a ligature above the bite. It should compress all the tissues against a single bone, e.g., in bites on a finger the ligature should be applied on the base of the finger with a second perhaps above the elbow; in case of a bite on a toe apply one ligature round the base of the toe and a second above the knee. The ligature should be slackened off about every ten minutes and suction repeated as below. Such ligation should not be kept on for much over half an hour but mechanical suction should continue at intervals for some hours.

(2) Incision. The fang wound should be opened with extensive incicions across, deep enough but with care not to injure the delicate skin covering the bone or to cut into a blood-vessel. A safety razor blade if possible, sterilised by rapidly passing through a flame, may be used.

(3) Drainage. By cupping if possible, or by sucking with lips (no danger involved if mouth free from sores.)

(4) Iniection of Antivenin Serum. This may be injected as soon as medical aid is available. This serum is sold by the Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

(5) Supplementary. It is advisable to wash the incised wound with a mild solution of permanganate of potash (pale pink colour). Do not apply permanganate crystals directly nor cauterise the wound."

Though Col. Sokhey has warned me that there is no sure remedy against bites of poisonous snakes except injections of antivenin serum, I cannot resist giving the remedy claimed to have been successfully tried by Just, the author of "Return to Nature", I have tried it successfully in two or three cases of snake bites and numerous cases of scorpion stings. It consists in applying an ample earth bandage to the affected part. Tage as much clean earth as possible, add cold water to it and make a cold poultice of it. Spread the composition an inch and pick on a wet linen piece, fold, apply and bandage. If it is a toe that is bitten, the leg should have the poultice up to the knee, if a finger, the whole arm should be bandaged, the more the better. All the other treatment as described in the foregoing note should undoubtedly be taken. And if the serum injection is taken, the earth treatment may be quite superfluous. I was assured that if the injection was given in time, it was a sure antidote. Nor can I vouch for the absolute efficacy of the earth treatment. For I have no knowledge that the bites treated by me were highly poisonous. I suggest the earth treatment as being harmless and most easily available in villages and as being highly acclaimed by its author.

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DOCTORS DENOUNCE CHEMICAL WARFARE

B.M.A. Pledges Itself To Strive For Its Total Abolition

Two important resolutions on chemical warfare were pased by the British Medical Association at the annual representative meeting in London last month.

The first urged that:

In view of the necessity for educating the public in measures of protection, the British Medical Association should ask for the co-operation of its members; and instruction in such measures should be given to medical students and post-graduates.

The second pledged the Association to concentrate and use its influence towards the prevention and total abolition of all chemical warfare.

DIABOLICAL

Dr. A.T. Jones, of Mountain Ash, moving the second resolution, said medical research had done marvellous work towards the alleviation of suffering. At the same time research was going on to find the most deadly poison gases, which would mean the total annihilation of a community.

It was a travesty of human intelligence if they had to admit failure. One could not have any adequate protection against any kind of poison gas.

It is suggested that we might be supplied with gas masks and seek protection in underground cellars," he added. "I think that means really that we should be suffocated in our own juices.

"Even the propagation of poisonous bacteria has been suggested for future wars. The experience of the last war showed its effect on the nervous constitution and we cannot estimate the damage done to future generations.

"I think that we might give a lead which would get the co-operation of the medical profession of all countries in saying that chemical warfare is diabolical and inhuman."

NEW "CURE" FOR SEA SICKNESS

Just A Paper Bag And—Breath

A new cure for seasickness, involving a paper bag and lots of breath, has been discovered by Prof. Kerr of the University of California.

The cure consists of breathing into a paper bag held in front of the mouth and nose, and then inhaling again from the bag. This gives an accumulation of carbon dioxide which immediately relieves the sea-sickness.

It is known that carbon dioxide has the effect of relieving seasickness—which is why soda water is so popular aboard the ship—but it is pointed out that as much danger might ensure from inhaling too much carbon dioxide as from sea-sickness!

DOCTOR DEFENDS NUDISM

It Would Diminish Sex Crime, He Says

Nudism—except when it "represents only an unhealthy desire for self-display"—was defended at the British Social Hygiene Council's summer school at Cambridge.

Dr. L. J. Bendit, Assistant-Physician at the Institute of Medical Psychology in London, was the defender.

He said that if to-day social customs were such that men and women thought nothing of exposed nakedness, it would go some way towards solving sex problems and would diminish a certain amount of sex crime.

In high civilisations, such as those of ancient Greece or Egypt, the body in its prime was not hidden from members of the opposite sex.

Clothes were discarded with impunity whenever there was any logical reason for doing so, such as athletics or bathing.

Therefore, it could not be said that with the increase of what old-fashioned people called, immodesty our civilisation was decadent. On the contrary, it might be regarded as a sign of increasing healthy-mindedness.

Since the discovery of the value of sunlight the exposure of the body must be looked upon as a hygienic measure.

SEA-BATHING

At the seaside we feel that it is up to us to get all the value we can out of the annual holiday. Bathing before breakfast is an excellent stimulant if one is fit to start with. But for those who are recuperating after an illness or who have had a year's strenuous work it may be advisable to put off the early-morning dip, writes a family Doctor in the 'News Chronicle."

It is a good plan to rise in a leisurely fashion after at least eight hours' sleep, and then to have a hot drink and some bread and butter. This improves the bodily tone so that swimming or other exercise does not involve such a strain when indulged in about half an hour later.

During the day, of course, no sensible person will bathe within two hours after a meal.

On a sandy beach with a hot sun there is a great temptation to keep on having a swim and a sunbathe alternately, letting the body dry naturally instead of towelling it. As long as there is no sharp wind this is quite a harmless procedure.

During the first few days of a holiday it is wise to sunbathe for a short period only, and men especially should protect the head from overlong exposure to the direct rays of the sun. If this advice is neglected and a strenuous course of sun and sea bathing is indulged in from the beginning it very often results in a rise of temperature or a sharp sick headache.

Ear-plugs are advisable where there has been old ear trouble or where the drum is sensitive to wet and cold. If home-made, these should be sufficiently large to prevent them being forced too far into the ear.

In diving, the eyes sometimes become inflamed or a blood vessel may be injured in the white of the eye. After bathing with warm boracic lotion, the old-fashioned Golden Eye Ointment can be applied at bed-time. Dark glasses should be worn for a few days to rest the eyes.

Women sometimes develop premature wrinkles round the eyes from doing hours of knitting and fancy-work in brilliant sunlight; so it is best to spend the hours on the beach in complete relaxation.

FIRED AT BY DACOITS

BUT MIRACULOUSLY SAVED

Miracles of occultism and spiritualism when brought to light we often wonder how on earth such things could happen. We are told that certain spiritual forces do exist but are known and harnessed only by a class of mystics. We are also told that thousands of people are being benefited secretly by the employment of these forces to the attainment of their objectives; and they all report strange happenings in their lives. Here's one from a Navarozi Devotee, typical of thousands received.

"I am an old Devotee of Navarozi. I secured Navarozi Charm No. 3 in 1932 and it did me good. Since then I have every betterment. Your Charm seems to be removing all evil spirits. I am attaining honours every year and have got better prospects. Twice I was confronted by notorious dacoits and fired at but both times I was saved. Please send me Special Habibi Charm." Sd. Aulad Ahmad, Station Officer, P. S. Kaimganj, Dist. Farrukhabad, U. P. (4-3-1935).

These forces are particularly very effective in overcoming the bad effects of evil Stars; but they also act powerfully on any desires the devotees may have in such matters as Business, Service, Examinations, Law Suits, Marriages, Social Success, Health, relief, from incurable and stubborn diseases, family affairs, Insurance against all dangers, etc.

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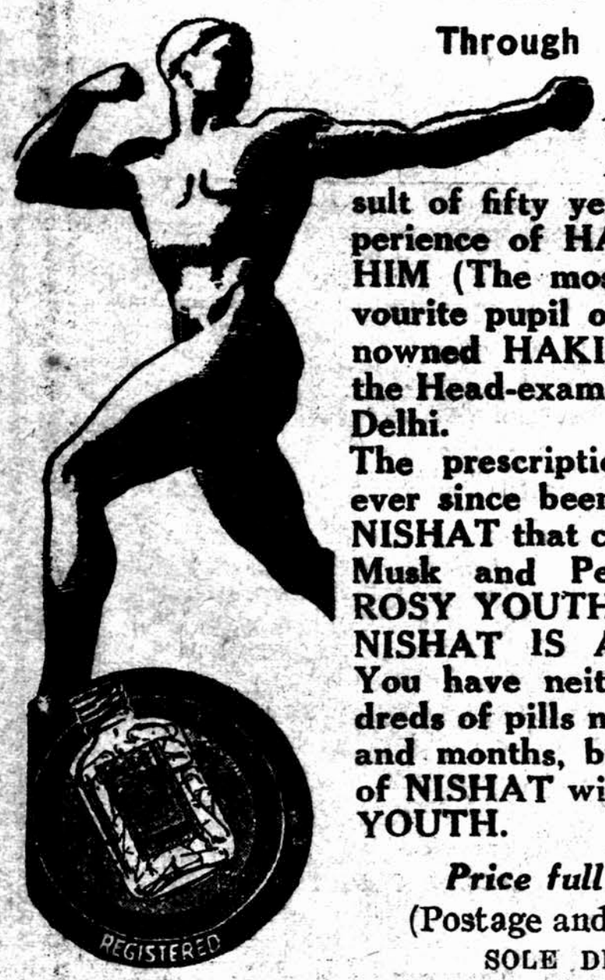

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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

A Smiling Sheaf Of Letters

(Continued from page 12.)

and no income certainly means no income-tax. Got it! Cute, you will say! And cute it is!

* * * *

THE LAST STRAW.

Here again, is a bright letter that appeared in the "London Times" under the caption of the 'Last Straw.' The way the unknown author has let himself go with such a gush of sparkling, graphic, appropriate adjectives clearly proves beyond any doubt that it must have been 'The Last Straw that Broke the Camel's Back.'

"Dear Sir,

It is impossible for me to continue my subscription to the Whitney Point Reporter at the present time and my financial condition is such, due to the effects of Federal laws, mother-in-laws, and out-laws that have been foisted on an unsuspecting public—State laws, County laws, and Corporation laws. Through these various laws, I have been held down, held up, walked on, sat on, flattened, squeezed until I do not know where I am what I am and why I am. These laws compel me to pay a Merchant's Tax, Capital Tax, Stock Tax, Real Estate Tax, Property Tax, Auto Tax, Gas Tax, Water Tax, Light Tax, Cigar Tax, Tobacco Tax, Street Tax, School Tax, Syntax, Carpet Tax and Dog Tax. I am suspected expected, inspected, disrespected, examined, re-examined until all I know is that I am supplicated for money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race, and because I refuse to fall and go out and beg, borrow or steal money to give away, I am cussed, talked to, lied to, lied about, held up, held down, until I am nearly ruined. So the only reason I am clinging to life is to see what the h—— is coming out.

Remaining your respectfully as ever,
John A. Dovey.
Maine New York."

* * * *

A CRY FROM THE HEART.

When the "London Times" reached South Africa, a similar letter, bearing a family resemblance was published in the local papers under the caption "A Cry from the Heart." It was stated that the following letter was recently received by a South African businessman from one of his customers in the union in reply to a demand for a cheque.

"Dear Sir,

For the following reasons I am unable to send you the cheque for which you ask. I have been held up held down, sand-bagged, walked upon, sat upon, flattened out and squeezed by the income-tax, the super tax, the tobacco tax, the beer tax, the spirits tax, the motor tax, and by every society, organisation and club that the inventive mind of men can think of, to extract what I may or may not have in my possession—for the red cross, the black cross, and the double cross, and every hospital in town and country.

The Government has governed my business till I don't know who owns it. I am inspected, suspected, examined and re-examined, informed, required and commanded so that I don't know who I am, where I am, or why I am here at all.

All that I know is that I am supposed to be an inexhaustible supply of money for every need, desire, or hope of human race, and because I will not go out and beg, borrow or steal money to give away, I am cussed, discussed, boycotted, talked to, talked out, lied to, lied about, held up, rung up, hung up, robbed and damn--near ruined.

The only reason why I am clinging to life at all is to see what the h—— is going to happen next.

Yours faithfully."

* * * *

BE PACHENT.

Here is still another which addresses you to 'be pachent.' This letter was written by a Canadian farmer in reply to a request for payment of instalment due on his land. It was addressed to the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Limited, and was read at the annual general meeting of its shareholders held recently in London.

"Dear Sir,

I got your letter about what I owe you. Now be pachent. I ain't forgot you. Please wait. When I have the money I pay you. If this was judgment Day and you was no more prepared to meet your maker than I am to meet your account, you sure would have to go to hell. Trusting you will agree to do this.

I am, yours truly."

* * * *

UNTIDY ETONIANS.

In a recent issue of the "Eton College Chronicle" an Etonian thus replies to the charge of slovenliness in dress at school.

"Sir,

My sweater has been washed, mangled, torn, ripped, knitted, knotted and netted and hung about with red cotton blue cotton, and sky-blue-pink cotton by the laundry patronised by my Tutors, until it is no longer decent apparel.

My collars have been starched, stitched, scrubbed, scrabbed and scratched until they either tear rents in my shirt or fold up like pancakes; this is also due to the same laundry.

Since I prefer to spend 8s. 6d. on a standard sweater rather than 20s. to have one cut lower, I am cussed, discussed, talked to, talked down, lied to, lied about, held up, held down, hung up and examined until I wonder why I was born; all because I am absurd enough to employ the only means of keeping warm without an overcoat.

But when on the hottest day of the year I leave off my scarf, I am reviled until I wonder who I am, what I am, and even if I am, sheer curiosity compels me to persevere.

Yours etc., etc."

* * * *

DIED WITH AN ULTERIOR MOTIVE.

A solicitor engaged on behalf of a plaintiff to a suit under the influence of the professional jargon once produced the following handiwork in a fit, I suppose of absent-mindedness, when notified by the defendant's solicitors as below:—

"Dear Sirs,

Under instructions from our clients we have to intimate to you that our client Mr. 'A' died suddenly last night of heart-failure which please note.

Yours etc."

To this pat came the reply:—

"Dear Sirs,

Under instructions from our clients Mr. 'B' we have to acknowledge your letter of even date and express our undisguised amazement at the news of your client having elected to die suddenly without notice and we must enter our most emphatic protest at such unseemly conduct on the part of your client, who, we have no doubt, has done so with some ulterior motive to defeat and jeopardise the interests of our clients.

Yours etc."

* * * *

THE AMERICAN STYLE OF LETTERS.

The Americans are known to be a go-ahead people. They are no sticklers of form and formalities. They have a flair for something new or novel. Here is an instance of a brief, direct and to the point letter written by a supply company to its customer.

"Many hands make light work."
Think of one man
having to pay Dols. 5,000 cash.
Looks hard—doesn't it?
Then think of
500 men paying the same amount!
Dols. 10 each—looks easy.
We have to raise
Dols. 5,000 this week.
Need help—
Won't you please
Look up your Statement, June 1st,
Amount due Dols. 8.72.
and 'lend a helping hand?'
Thank you."

It is claimed that a fair appeal of this type clothed in a style that distinguishes the letter from the rest of the day's mail, proved affective in collecting many obstinate accounts.

* * * *

TAILORS' BILL AND A REPLY.

Having just received a bill from his tailor dated July 1935, and marked:

"Please remit by return, 51st Notice,"

an impecunious gentleman wrote the following reply:—

"Dear Sir,

I don't remember ordering a suit such as you mention. If I did order it, you certainly never made it for me. If you did make it, I never got it. Further more, if I got it I must have paid for it. And if I didn't, I can't.

Yours etc."

Chopping logic indeed! "Those who do not pay their tailors in summer," ran a notice in a tailoring establishment "shall freeze in winter."

* * * *

YOURS GRATEFULLY.

Once a doctor who was attending his patient received the following letter from the son:—

"Dear Doctor,
Father died yesterday.
Yours gratefully."

An instance of malaproprism.

Let me conclude this bright bunch of letters with a story. A writer of jargon was asked to say grace at dinner. For a moment he was dumb-founded. He had never done it before. He had spent twenty years writing formal letters. So he rose and said:

"Dear Lord,

We thank Thee for all Thy favours of recent date. Permit us to express our heartfelt gratitude. We trust we may continue to merit Your confidence. Assuring You of our prompt attention to any requests You may care to make, and trusting that our above-mentioned amicable relations may continue. We beg to advise that we thank You in advance for Your anticipated favours. Amen."

FREE BOOK
FOR THE MARRIED!
Tells how to Control Birth and Regain Vitality! Write for your copy TO-DAY!
VENUS-RESEARCH-LABRY.,
P.O.Box 587, CALCUTTA.

Reasons Differ

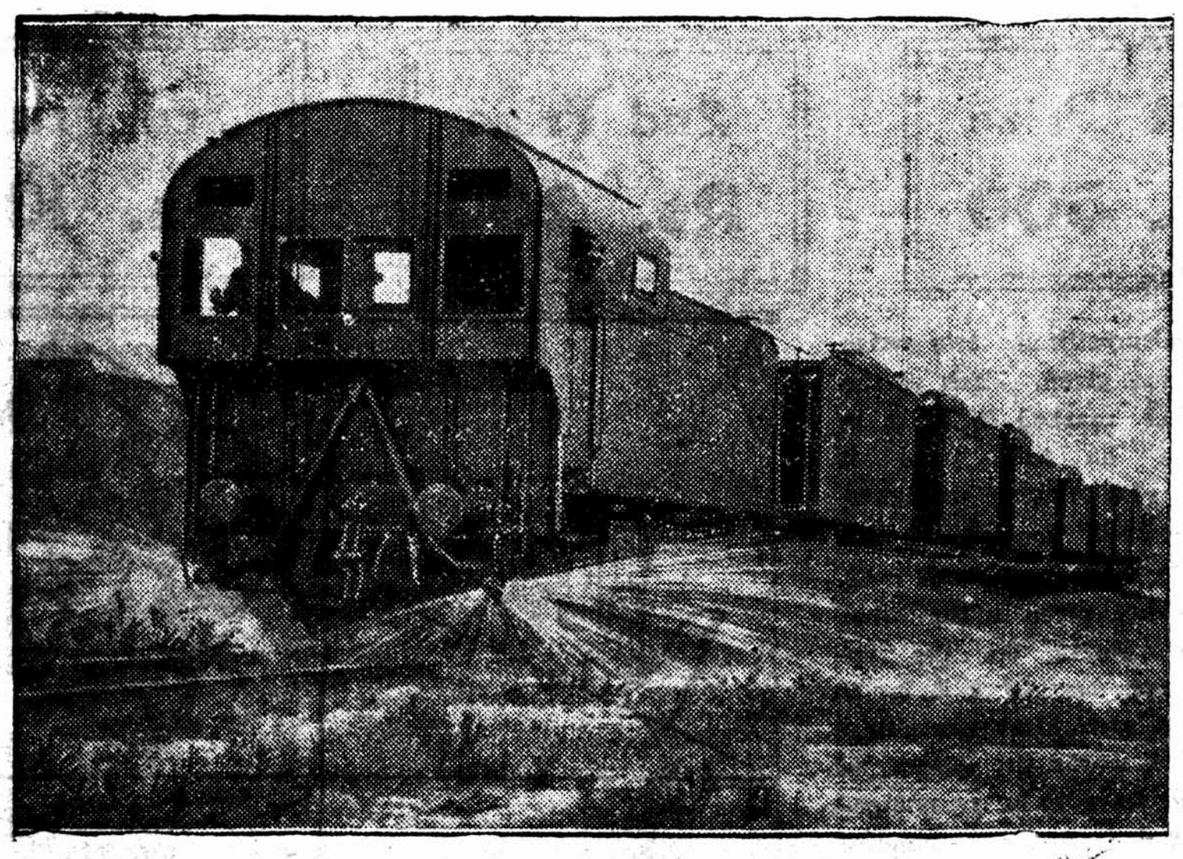
IT CLEANS SO QUICKLY—THOROUGHLY
See how your teeth sparkle and gleam after only a few days use.
AND IT IS SO SAFE TO USE
Harder than tartar, yet softer than tooth enamel, it cannot scratch.
YES, AND IT TASTES SO GOOD, TOO!
Pleasant to use—no disagreeable, soapy taste, yet most effective.

BUY A TUBE TODAY

Listerine Tooth Paste has proved time and time again that it cleans better, quicker and far more thoroughly. It works wonders even with teeth that seem to be off-colour. Tartar, tobacco stains and discolourations yield to it with surprising speed. Use Listerine Tooth Paste for the next 30 days and see how much it will improve *your* teeth.

The March Of Science

RAMAN C. VASA, M.A., LL.B. (Bom.), passed with distinction of Honours the exam. for the Doctorate in Faculte des Lettres at Univerity of Paris, July 1935.



A new way of keeping railway tracks free from weeds and other growths. A train sprays a poisonous solution along the track and frees from undesirable growths within 24 hours.

CORN HARVESTED IN ARCTIC

Russian Scientist Revolutionises Agriculture

Russian scientists, working at the Ukrainian Institute of Plant Breeding, Odessa, have discovered a new treatment for plants which European experts are hailing as revolutionary.

Wheat, barley and oats are being grown and ripened in the Arctic Circle, where such harvests had previously been impossible.

Last year over 7,000 varieties of wheat, constituting the entire international collection of the Pan Union Institute of Plant Breeding, were "Jacovised."

"Jacovised" winter oats planted in the spring came to fruition before ordinary spring-sown oats, with a 30 per cent. increase in yield.

"Jacovisation," invented by Professor Lyssenko, is a simple treatment. The seed is semi-saturated with water and, when germination has started, is kept, for from five to thirty days, at a constant temperature—nearly freezing point for wheat, oats, clover and other plants natural to the normal atmosphere, and at a hot temperature for soya beans, millet, cotton and other tropical and sub-tropical species.

The seeds are planted normally, and their whole life cycle is speeded up, and strengthened.

SELF-SERVICE LAUNDRY

A self-service laundry just established at Fort Worth, Tex., enables housewives who have no washing machines at home to bring in the family wash and enjoy their convenience. A nominal fee is charged for the use of a washer current, soap and water. So far the proprietor has installed twelve electrical washers, and he declares his unusual enterprise a growing and profitable one. Individual stalls, each containing a complete outfit, are provided.

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

Astronomers Wrong By 50 P. C.?

Measurements Of Distance Of Stars From Earth May Have To Be Revised

Astronomers may be about 50 per cent. wrong in some measurements of distances of stars from the earth. Recent measurements at the Mount Wilson Observatory, outlined in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institute, indicate that a haze in inter-stellar space which has obscured observations and measurements only recently has been included in astronomical calculations.

The distance of stars is measured by their brightness and the haze acts to make the stars appear more dim, thus leading the observer to calcu e the distance as greater than it actually is.

Dr. J. S. Plaskett of the Dominion Astro-Physical Observatory, Victoria, in an article written for the report, told of some revisions which have been made in astronomical figures as the result of the Mount Wilson measurements.

Describing the galaxy in which this world and the sun are only small bits among billions of stars, as a whirling flattened disc streaming through space, Dr. Plaskett originally estimated its diameter at 200,000 light years and its thickness at 10,000 light years. The light year is the distance covered by a ray of light in one year travelling at a speed of 186,000 miles per second.

In a more recent note, however, Dr. Plaskett declared that recognition of the existence of the absorbing materials in space "which both dims and reddens the light of distant stars" has necessitated changes in former measurements. He added:

"The starting conclusion was reached that the presence of this obscuring material had made the previous estimates of the distances of the globular clusters about twice too great and that the actual diameter of the galaxy is only about 100,000 light years instead of the 200,000 obtained without consideration of the presence of absorbing material."

RAZOR WITH 58-INCH LONG BLADE

A safety razor with a fifty-eight-inch ribbon blade has been marketed by a British company. The blade is carried on two small reels and the exposed portion between them forms the shaving surface. When the exposed portion becomes dull, a twist or a knob on one of the reels brings a fresh section of the blade into use. The blade is made of rustless steel and requires no cleaning. The makers estimate that one blade will give the average man six months of comfortable shaving.

LIFE MAY EXIST ON MARS

Says Woman Astronomer

Life might well exist on Mars, for there is oxygen there, though it is only one one thousandth of the content of our air, it was pointed out by Dr. Helen Hogg, who recently addressed the Royal Astronomical Society at Toronto. In their summer, which is twice as long as ours, the polar ice cap melts.

Physical conditions for life exist only on the earth, Mars and Venus, she explained. The latter planet has so much cloud around it that it cannot be pierced with a telescope.

Dr. Hogg, one of Canada's three women astronomers, has just come to Richmond Hill Observatory, the largest in the Empire, from Victoria, B.C., which has the Empire's second largest observatory. Her work is to discover certain kinds of stars whose light varies over short or long periods of time in certain circular masses called globular clusters.

BIKE PROPELLED WITH HANDS AND FEET

A dual-drive bicycle—one that uses arm as well as leg power—is the invention of a Los Angeles, Calif., cyclist. Using an old bicycle for the parts needed, he obtained a centre-drive sprocket with its attached frame bar. This he bolted to his bicycle in place of the handle bars. The front wheel has both free-wheeling and breaking features. Once the rider has learned to avoid a wabbling motion, the arrangement gives greater speed and provides exercise for the arm muscles as well for those of the legs.

BANISH GREY HAIR
Whatever the cause of your greyness, however far advanced, it may be,
VIVALINE HAIR OIL
(Regd.)

Restores Grey Hair to its natural rich and lustrous colour. Throw away your dye. Start using VIVALINE to-day. Rs. 1/12 small bottle for slight greyness Rs. ? large bottle for advanced greyness Three bottles post free.
Bombay Agents:—Madhav Agency, Chemists, Mohan Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay.
Wanted Stockists in unrepresented areas, apply to—
Sole Distributors:—
SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING CO.
(Medical Dept.) Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

DEAFNESS!
Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success Particulars on request.
Dr RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

FIGURE IT OUT

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

In this Competition two series of blocks are given. Each of the illustrations marked A, B, C, in the series on this page is suggestive of a number or figure, which you have to find out and in order to make your work easy, the Clues are given in the other series of blocks on the opposite page marked 1, 2, 3. In that series each block contains a number in words the letters of which will have to be rearranged to get the exact number. Some of the letters are even upside down.

After ascertaining the numbers you will have to find out to which illustrations they apply.

For instance, there are 10 cigarettes in the illustration marked "H," and the letters in block No. 2 when properly re-arranged read "TEN." So you put No. 2 against "H" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like before FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1935, observing the following Rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House," 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

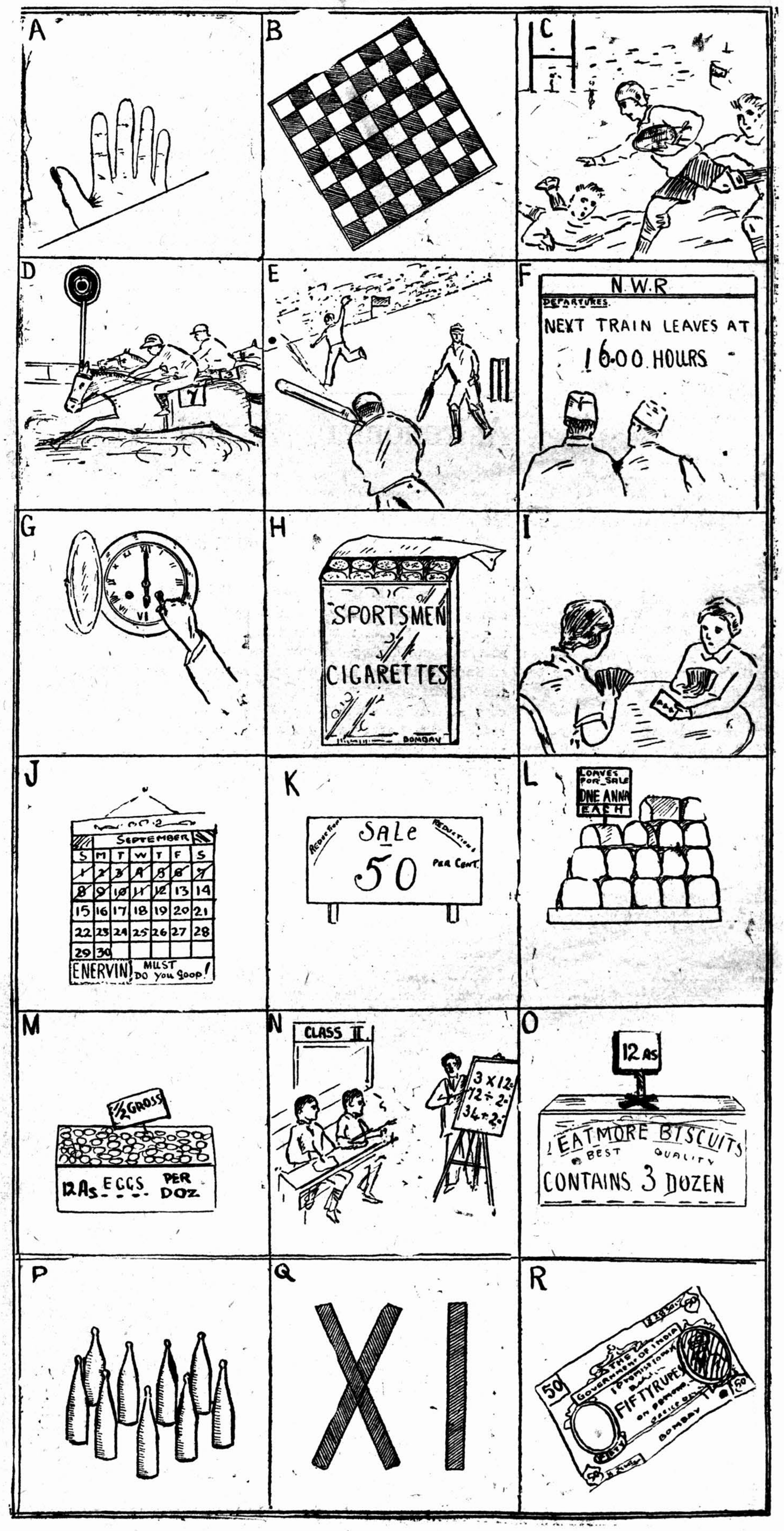
(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

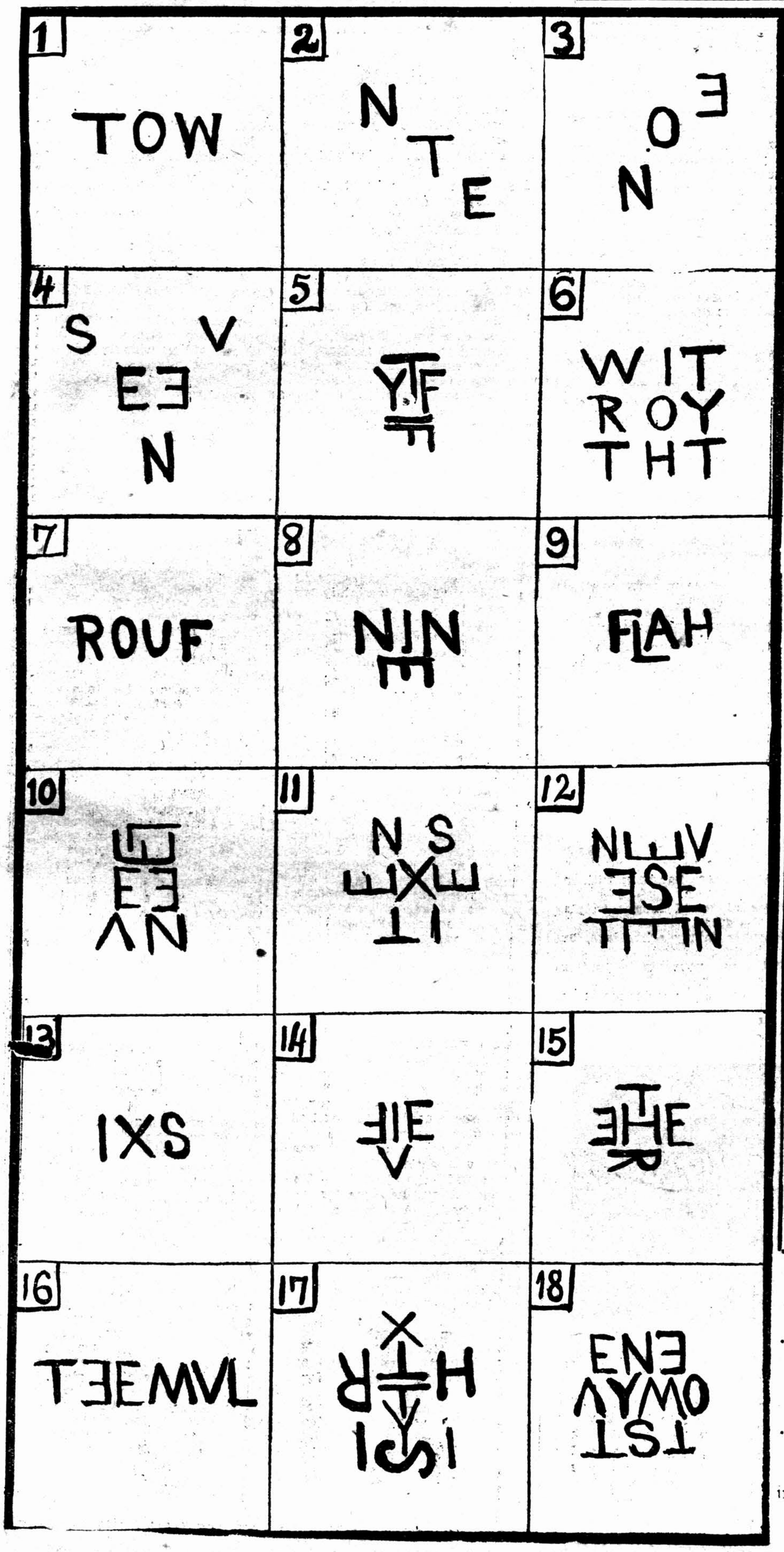
4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 13th September 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations



COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd September, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	2
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
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O	
P	
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R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

Closing Date 13th Sept. 1935.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Last Sunday our home group of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari dragged me to Junu. Before starting, of course, they told me that they would build sand-castles there, and they took a promise from me that I would give a prize to the one who prepared the best castle.

As soon as we reached Juhu, children did not lose any time, and began their work in right earnest. Each one drew a big circle, marking her area of land, which was not to be touched by any other child.

It was charming to see them all quite busy at their work. Every child had her own conception of a castle. Promila prepared a bungalow with a big dining hall—equipped with ten seats and dishes for all the ten of us to partake of her preparations.

Of course all children helped each other, if at all any one required any help. At any rate they did not hinder each other's work. Passers-by too, almost all of them, except a few, were considerate enough not to spoil the children's labour. And Jaswati took upon herself the duty of supplying "Ladoons" to all her friends.

But little Ganga was slow and steady at her work. She made a two-storeyed castle with balconies on the first floor and benches on the ground floor for the occupants and their guests to enjoy. She prepared a small garden too, and the paths leading to her castle were wonderfully done. She kept an arrangement of a well also for the supply of water.

Every one of us agreed that hers was the best castle. So when I declared that she would get the first prize, none objected to it. The second prize was awarded to Promila, and that also with the common consent of all. After that all children had some eatables, and then we returned home making merry and singing happily.

* * * *

WHAT TO DO WITH SHELLS.

While you are away at the seaside on holiday why not try to collect a few shells one day when you are tired of building sand-castles and playing games on the sands. Look round for a few of those tiny, pretty pink ones, which you can take home and keep until the monsoon when flowers are very scarce; for these shells make pretty decorations.

I am sure many of our inventive children will find other ways of using their shells as decorations too, such as making poppies, pansies, anemones, which can easily be copied in sea shells by the aid of small balls of putty on the end of wires (the shells hold quite firmly if their edges are pressed in the putty), and little people with clever hands.

I know a little girl who has a wonderful collection of shells; she keeps them in boxes with glass tops. Did you ever think of making a collection of half a dozen of each kind from the different seaside resorts you visit? It is curious but quite true that almost every place has its own kind of shells, and you would be surprised to see how beautiful these are when they are well washed and kept in the same manner as those I have mentioned.

* * * *

MOTHER'S BIRTHDAY.

(By Sis. Dorothy Fidoe.)

Your birthday, mother dear, and in my heart
There are so many things I long to say;
Although, to me the sweetest words seem poor
With which to greet you on this happy day.
It may not always seem I have been kind,
Or grateful for your tender loving care;
Yet through all childish pranks, in after years,
Your presence has been with me everywhere.
Because of you I sought to play the game,
Not only in my schooldays, but in life;
And from your gentle patient ministry,
I've learned unselfishness: to conquer strife.
Perhaps you have not known what it has meant
To have you share my joys and bring me cheer;
But I just praise this day which gave me you,
And say with all my heart, God bless you, dear.

* * * *

MRS. MOODLE AND THE TEA-TRAY.

(By Sis. Rukmani Mansukhani.)

I wonder whether any of you have heard of Mrs. Moodle and her Poodle Troodle, and her funny maid, Boodle?

Well, in case you haven't, I must remind you that Mrs. Moodle was a very nice, comfortable old thing, who wore a dress of lovely shiny black satin, with little frills all the way up, and bonnet with a pink rose in it, and she always carried an open umbrella.

Well, one morning Mrs. Moodle was reading her paper, and this is what she saw:

"Why go abroad for winter sports? You can enjoy all the thrills of tobogganing in your own home by sliding down the stairs on a tea-tray.

"What a wonderful idea," said Mrs. Moodle, "I shall certainly try it at once."

So Boodle was told to bring the tin tray from the kitchen dresser. It was a very nice tray, with a gold border all round it.

"Why go abroad for winter sports, Boodle?" Said Mrs. Moodle.

"I'm sure I don't know, mum," said Boodle.

"That's just it, Boodle," said Mrs. Moodle. "Give me the tea-tray."

Mrs. Moodle spent a delightful morning tobogganing down the stairs. The stairs went from the first floor into the hall in one perfectly straight flight. I don't know how many times she climbed up and tea-trayed down. She seemed to get quicker and quicker at it. Boodle was in the kitchen: She could not be persuaded to have a go, but she could hear Mrs. Moodle arrive each time with a bump on the rug at the foot of the stairs, and slide across the hall.

She slid right up to the front door.

Boodle was so busy listening to the bumps, that she never heard the front door bell, which rang in the scullery.

Mrs. Moodle didn't hear it either: She was far too excited. Once, twice it rang.

Then the person on the doorstep grew impatient.

He turned the handle. The door opened, and he came forward into the hall. And just at that moment Mrs. Moodle came flying down the stairs on her tea-tray.

"Look out!" She yelled. But it was too late.

She dashed tea-tray and all, right into the legs of the stranger who had come in, and sent him sprawling on the back.

He picked himself up, and Mrs. Moodle picked herself up, and neither of them spoke for a minute.

The stranger was too annoyed to speak, I think. Mrs. Moodle was too confused.

At last the stranger found his voice.

"Are you Mrs. Moodle?" He gasped.

"Yes," said Mrs. Moodle.

"Well, I never," said the stranger. He turned round and walked out of the front door, and was never seen again.

Boodle says she was sure he was Mrs. Moodle's long lost cousin from Ceylon who had come to give her half his fortune. He had a little bag, which she said they always have.

Mrs. Moodle sometimes wonders whether he was her long lost cousin. But he's never come back.

* * * *

GAME FOR MONSOON DAYS

It is sometimes difficult to think of new games when rainy days keep us indoors and we are tired of all the old games. Here is one you may not have heard of—it is called "School has broken up!" All the players except one sit round a circle, with their chairs facing outwards,—that is to say everyone is sitting with backs towards the circle. One player is chosen to be the Teacher. He is not allowed to have a chair and he walks round and round the circle. To each player he gives a name connected with school,—such as Book, Blackboard, Pencil, Chalk, Atlas etc. and as he walks round the chairs he calls out any of these names and their owners have to get up and follow him as he walks round and round. When he has got everyone following him he leads them about the room for a bit and then suddenly calls out "School has broken up!" Immediately, everyone rushes to a chair in the circle, including the Teacher, and since he also in trying to find a seat there will be one chair too few. The one who does not succeed in getting a seat becomes Teacher next time.

A BAFFLING TRICK.

You will require a piece of glass, a sheet of paper smaller than the glass, and some black paint for this trick. Secret preparations should be made before you go before your audience.

Paint one side of the glass with a coating of black paint. When it is quite dry, write the name of one of your friends on the glass by scratching the paint with a nib. Take the sheet of paper and cover one side with black paint. By the way, the sheet of paper must be large enough to cover the name on the glass. Stick the paper lightly at the four corners on to the glass. The paper must be perfectly flat.

Then show the trick in the following manner. Tell your friends that you are going to make the name of one of their number appear on the black piece of glass. Hold the piece of glass in your right hand. Do not hand it round, nor allow your friends to see the back of the glass.

Make a remark about the poor light in the room and your friends will gaze up at the light, or, if it happens to be daylight, they will offer to assist you by pulling back the curtains. Take this opportunity to slip the small sheet of paper from the glass. Crumple the paper in the palm of your left hand and show the name written in the centre of the glass.

* * * *

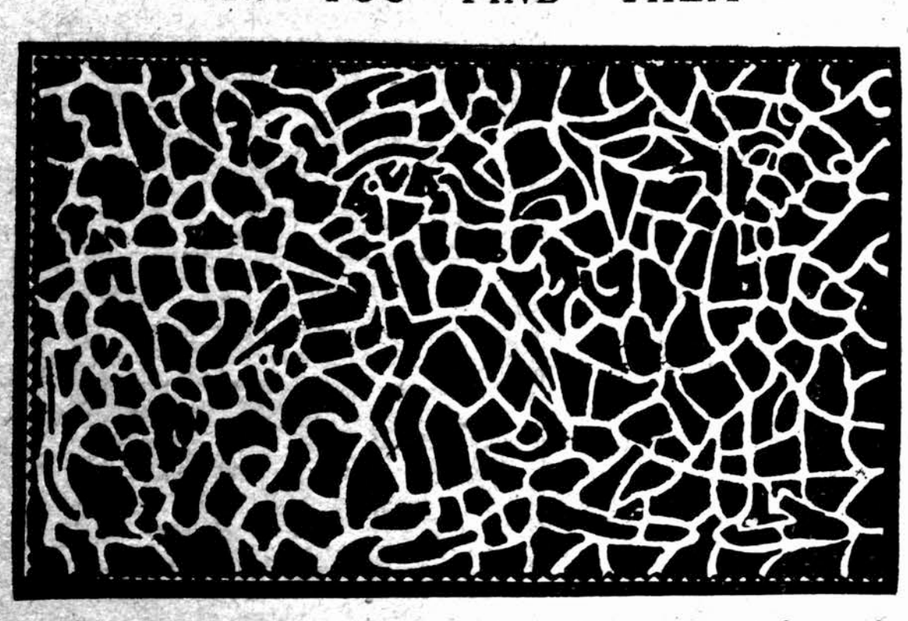
LAUGH AND GRIN!

Jimmy was trying to explain the points of the compass to his little brother, and finding it rather a hopeless task.

"Dear, dear! You don't appear to have any sense of direction!" he exclaimed impatiently. "Now, supposing I am facing north—on

Children at Tea: Having a nice time——eh?
(Photo by: Bro. Harnam).

CAN YOU FIND THEM?



In the above picture there are hidden three of your favourite funny people out of "Alice In Wonderland." The picture looks as if it is a maze of white lines, but if you look into it, you will see that there are the outlines of The Mad Hatter, the March Hare and the poor little Dormouse. Now, take a pencil and black out all the white lines that are not necessary, and you will find a picture of the Mad Hatter talking to the Dormouse, while the March Hare is going for a walk. Just in case you cannot do this you will find a little picture in the 'Replies Column,' showing you what the completed picture looks like.

During her recent visit to Sind, Little Sheila went to see "Pushpa Bhavan," a School for Children from 3 to 6 years old, run by the Balkan-ji-Bari at Karachi. Here you will find her seated in the midst of Children-Flowers belonging to this Home-School

my right hand is the east—what have I on my left hand?"

"I know a wart!" cried little Johnny brightly.

* * * *

BEGINNING YOUNG

Visitor: "Tell me, have any celebrated men been born in this city?"

Native: "No, governor, only babies."

* * * *

A GOOD EXCUSE.

Mother was checking the things in the shopping basket which Billy had been to the shops to fetch, when she suddenly exclaimed: "Why, you have forgotten to bring me the butter, lard, and the dripping! Simple things like that are easily remembered, Billy, and I am surprised at you forgetting them!"

"Yes, but they are such greasy things, Mummy," cried Billy. "I expect that is why they slipped my memory!"

* * * *

QUITE RIGHT

Arthur: "My cousin is my mother's sister; my sister is my aunt, and my father is my brother's second cousin. What am I?"

Harold: "A storyteller."

* * * *

TOO DARK

Little Eric had been allowed to stay up extra late, but still he did not appear to be ready for bed. At last, however, his mother told him that he really must put away his toys.

"Good night, dear! Don't forget to switch off the light!" she said, as he went upstairs.

"Oh, but can't I leave it on, Mummy?" pleaded Eric. "I can't see to go to sleep without it!"

* * * *

A CATCH

Ask your chum if he can write a small "i" with a dot over it. No doubt he will say, "That's very simple!" and will write "I." This is wrong. A small "i" 'with a dot over it' should, of course, have two dots.

* * * *

HE KNEW

The master was putting the new boy through an examination in general knowledge.

"Now, Willie," he said. "What is the depth of the sea?"

"Please, sir, a stone's throw."

"And how many stars are there in the sky?" was the next question.

"999,991, sir. I think I'm right, but will you please count them and see?" replied the lad, meekly.

"Um! Perhaps you can tell me how much the moon weighs?"

"Four quarters, sir," said Willie cheerfully.

"Oh! And what am I thinking?"

"That I'm a bright lad, sir."

PRIZE COMPETITION.

Countless were the entries received in response to our "How Many C's?" picture puzzle. However, only two sent in the all-correct answers. They are Sis. Kiklu (Vile Parle) and Bro. Charanji (Matunga). A prize of Re. one has been awarded to each of them.

To encourage others, small prizes will be sent also to sisters Jer Nariman (Tardeo) and Charlotte Saldanha (Khar), and Brothers G. C. Bolamal (Belgaum) and Hermanus Siqueira (Aldona Goa).

A child aged 6½ years has also sent in an entry: It looks wonderful that he should have been able to write. Any-way, he has forgotten to mention his name, and we have remembered not to award him a prize.

We appreciate, however, the receipt of an entry from a child through his elder brother; but we regret we cannot award a prize to him also, as the number of articles he has mentioned is too small: We wish him the best of luck to win a prize some other time!

* * * *

CAN YOU FIND ME?

This time we give only the following easy riddle to be solved by any boys and girls studying upto Matric.

In everything I do exist.
In nothing am I found.
I'm present when there's silence.
And when the guns do sound.
You'll always find me in the night,
But never in the day.
I'm at the end of every man.
So guess my name I pray.

The solutions must reach us within a fortnight. And the competitors must not forget to mention their age and class of studies, and write their full address legibly.

Children belonging to the same household, neighbourhood or class can send in their entries collectively under one cover. The others will do good to write their replies on post cards only.

SHORT NOTES.

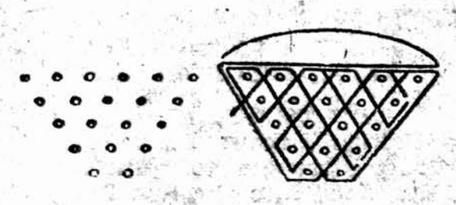
There is one thing I would like to remind you of. Very shortly our competitions on these pages will be open to members of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association only. It would therefore be wise for the readers of this Corner to enlist themselves in the Association at their earliest convenience.

COULD YOU FIND OUT?

Elsewhere you have been given a picture containing some characters from the "Alice in Wonderland." Here you can see what it looks like when you have blacked out the white lines. If you were not able to find this out, try right now, once more.

A DRAWING PUZZLE

Draw twenty small circles, or oranges, on a sheet of paper. Draw six small circles at the top, five underneath the first six, then four, three and two, similar to those shown in the diagram below.

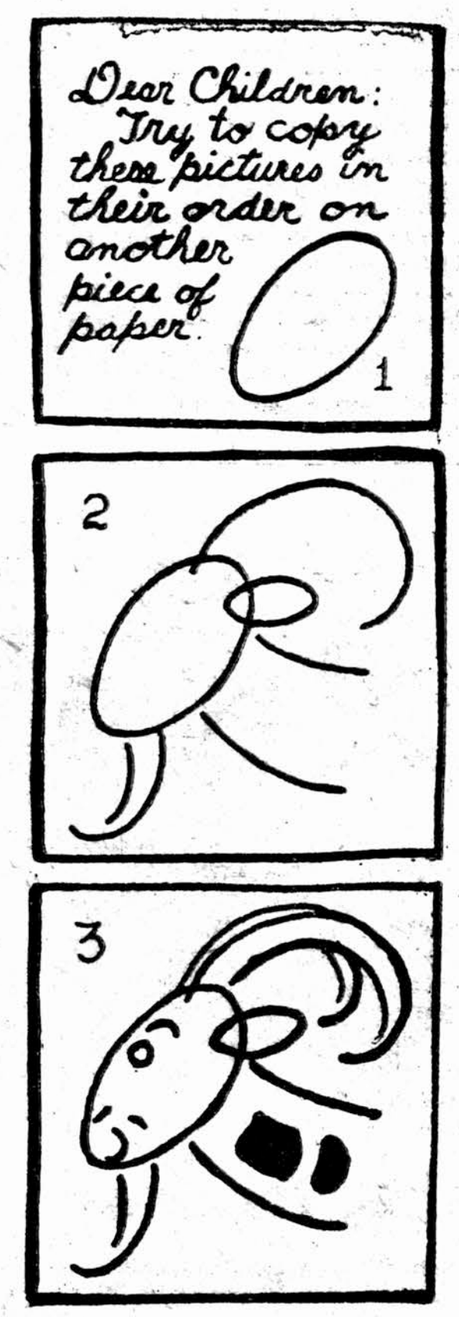


Then ask a friend if he can make a basket in one continuous line without taking his pencil from the paper. He may cross his own line if he likes.

The diagram on the right shows you how to draw the basket round the supposed oranges, without taking your pencil from the paper.

UNNECESSARY ENTRIES

Pictures like the one above are reproduced here merely for the sake of giving some happy time of occupation to children, just to make them busy in a nice pastime. All these pictures are not meant for competitions, please! Some sent us entries for the numbers puzzle appearing along with the "How Many C's" picture: They were all unnecessary!



JOIN THE ASSOCIATION

At Bombay, the Khar branch of Balkan-ji-Bari is going on splendidly well. If you reside at Khar, you are advised never to miss their meetings at the Laxmi Nagar on every Sunday from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m.

Children at other places in Bombay and in the other parts of India have simply to fill up a form and keep in touch with their own Corner appearing here. Please send for further particulars of the Association, mentioning your age and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Please address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
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All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

News From Far & Near

8 OZ. EGG.

An Andalusian hen belonging to Mr. J. R. Morris, of Tempe, New South Wales, has laid an egg weighing 6-1/4 ounces. This is not a record. Twenty years ago a hen at Lithgow, New South Wales, laid an egg weighing eight ounces.

GO TO O OR Y?

The two shorter place-names in the world have been officially recognised by the French Government.

They are "O," a chateau on the River Orne, and "Y," a village on the Somme.

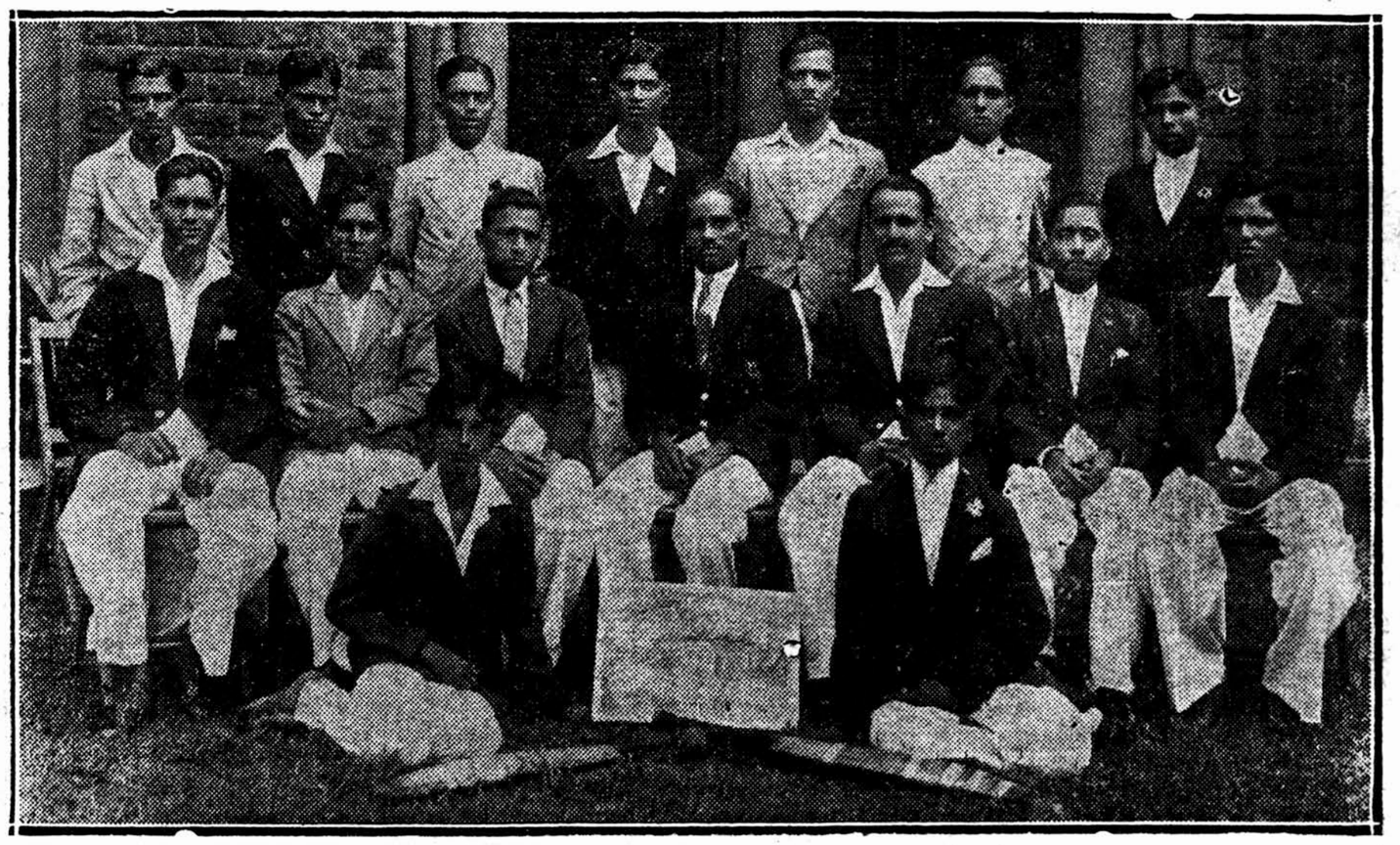
3,000 MILES TO LECTURES.

Professor Ifor Evans, a lesturer at the Oxford extra-mural summer school, found his letter on his desk:—

"I have come 3,000 miles to these lectures because I thought they might be very helpful to me, but I can't hear them."

The writer, an American, had adopted this way of complaining of the acoustics of the Oxford examination schools.

The professor spoke up.



Managing Committee of the Yashwant Cricket Club, Bombay, which is an entirely Harijan institution. Seated on chairs (from left to right) are: Messrs. S. B. Jadhao, B. G. Dasgawkar, S. G. Morary, S. B. Virkar, S. B. Alsurkar, B. M. Gaikwad and G. G. Bhatkude.

They fly down to breakfast for

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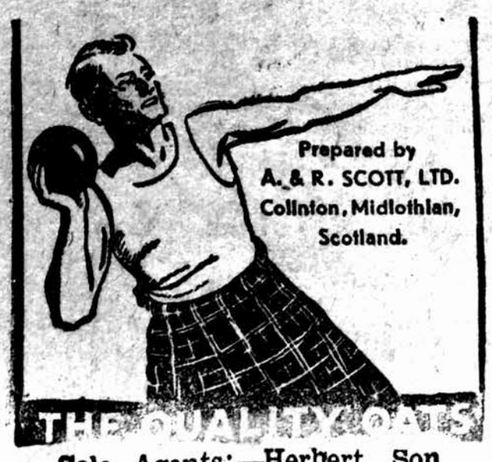
COOKS IN 5 MINUTES



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G. B. S. BIRTHDAY QUIP.

Mr. G. B. Shaw spent his seventyninth birthday at Malvern rebuffing people who reminded him of the anniversary.

"I am not distinguished by having birthdays," he protested. "Public interest in me depends on the things I can do that nobody else can do. Anybody can have a birthday."

THE HAND-SHAKERS.

The British Legion will suggest at the annual congress of the Inter-Allied Federation of Ex-Service Men in Brussels in September that the name "Inter-Allied" should be changed to "International"—"thereby admitting to the federation organisations of ex-service men in ex-enemy countries."

THE CURIOS.

A visitor to the New Room, Bristol—the oldest Methodist chapel in the world—last month asked to see some Methodist curios

"They are in there," said his guide, opening a door and revealing a Methodist committee in session.

This story was told by the Rev. C. D. Barriball, at the Methodist Conference in Bristol.

UNION JACK AND RED FLAG

The British Labour Party is considering a proposal to "quarter" the Union Jack into the Red Flag.

Supporters of the party strongly object to accusations that theirs is an anti-patriotic organisation.

Die hard Socialists, however, want nothing to do with an emblem which, to them, represents reactionary Imperialism.

The proposal will probably be hotly debated at the party conference in October.

WHAT IS BELOW THE BELT.

Discussing a resolution to include a definition of the term "belt" in the regulations of the British Boxing Board of Control, Colonel Myddelton, at Manchester said it was curious that the word, so important in boxing, had never previously been defined in the rules

The definition, as passed, reads: "The belt is an imaginary line drawn across the body from the top of the hip bones."

A badge, as shown in sketch, has been issued by the organising committee for the IVth Olympic Winter Games in 1936. It depicts the symbol of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, an Alpine peak in conventional form, together with the five Olympic Rings, the symbol of the Olympic Games.

TELEPHONE NEWSPAPER.

A "Telephone Newspaper" is to be started in Hungary. Subscribers will receive news of any kind they like within a few minutes of its receipt at the centre.

"WHEN WILL STALIN STOP KILLING"

Lady Astor's Question And Soviet Dictator's Reply

When Lady Astor, M.P., was received by Stalin in the Kremlin during her Moscow visit, she asked him point blank "when he was going to stop killing people."

Her question and the answer were given by Mr. H.A.L. Fisher, warden of New College, Oxford, in his opening lecture to the students of the City of London vacation course in education.

Stanlin's not very satisfactory reply, he said, was, "When I think it necessary to do so."

Mr Fisher also made these comments:—

Mussolini.—He was the son of a blacksmith and was a teacher in a primary school. Don't follow his example.

Hitler.—The German people regard Hitler as a Moses who is to lead them into the Promised Land.

Russia.—Since 1928 in Russia there has been a real improvement in education. It has not only been spread more widely but its quality has improved.

"We in this country," said Mr. Fisher, "being by far the most powerful nation in Europe still to preserve civil and constitutional liberty, must see that no doctrine is allowed to gain ground here which will weaken our allegiance to these principles."

POSED AS SON OF A PEER.

A young man who was stated to have impersonated members of the Vanderbilt family in America, and to have posed in England as the son of Lord Daresbury, was sentenced last month to six months' hard labour.

The charge against the prisoner, Robert Dale (24), was of obtaining £60 by false pretences.

HORSES TO GO!

London Streets Will Be Free Of Them By 1940

Within five years the London dray horse will be as rare as the brontosaurus.

The Ministry of Transport is considering plans which will result in the speedy abolition of London's horse-drawn traffic in favour of a completely mechanised system.

Some of these plans will shortly be carried into effect. Regulations will be issued closing the busiest streets to horse-drawn traffic, a device already operating in Oxford Street between certain hours.

Later an edict will be issued that horse-drawn vehicles will not be allowed in London at all after a period of from three to five years.

BELISHA'S POWER.

Mr. Hore-Belisha already has the power to issue "death to the horse" regulations under existing traffic legislations.

His department, however, has no intention of driving horses from the streets until their owners have had fair warning.

Figures show that the horse is now a rapidly diminishing quantity.

In 1924 there were 210,276 horse-drawn vehicles in London. In 1933 there were only 81,075. In 1924 the percentage of horse-drawn traffic to motor traffic was 11.51. In 1933 the percentage had dropped to 3.44.

LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

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The Laughing Ghost

(Continued from page 21.)

back to my balcony without being an inch nearer to a solution. In none of the courtyards or open ground which I could overlook was there any kind of merry making with which I could associate the sounds I had heard. I stood for a while in thought, when to my renewed astonishment, I was once more greeted with laughter. Now it was not a solo. I can only describe it as an orchestration of laughter, and it lasted, it seemed to me, quite a long time. I called the men near me and made them listen. Gleams of a dormant intelligence seemed to ooze out of their eyeballs and their faces took on a lively change while they strained their ears in the direction I indicated. Shrilling on a note of mockery, the laughter split into a hyaena-like cacophony, descended to an asinine noise and deepened into something that sounded like the satisfied gurgle of a gourmand. In the abrupt silence of a breathing space, the men stared at each other, whispered and—fled! They fled as if pursued by a fury. I could hardly control an impulse to follow on their heels. There must be something in this business, I thought, which they apprehended better than I, the primitive in them sensing the elemental with an ease and assurance I could not.

But I stuck to the spot. And I was glad I did. For the sounds that I heard now had changed from animal mimicry to pure human laughter and such gay, festal laughter too! Ripple on ripple of it, cascades of sheer delight. As though a bevy of maidens were at laughter—merry, merry lilts of laughter. And most curiously of all it ended on a clear single note, falling like a long fine gold tassel of laughter. Only a queen could have laughed so, or one descended of queens. Followed stillness and the shuffle of feet and stillness again. Then just one low sound as of pain—a queer brittle sound—like the cracking of a nimble heart. Stillness.

Minutes or a whole hour might have passed after this as I continued to stand there, hoping to play the eavesdropper again, or at least to get some clue to the mystery. It was in this state of absorption that my friend, who had come with some attendants, found me. The stairs might have creaked like a regiment shod in new leather—and Jaipal Singh is a big, heavy man—but I had no ears save for those vanished sounds. Indeed, I was caught in what must have seemed to him an odd attitude—of one listening to the dumb floor in a sort of imbecile's ecstasy.

"Hullo!" he said, patting me vigorously on the shoulder. The expression on my face must have been odd enough to strike the casual onlooker for they all stared at me and Jaipal enquired "What is up? You look as if you have been entertaining your own ghost!"

"Ghost?" I exclaimed, "Ghost, did you say? I think it is I that have been entertained by a whole flock of them."

I pulled my wits together and related to him the incident from beginning to end as we sat on the balcony, Jaipal Singh with his legs tucked under him in an armchair, puffing at his hookah, and encouraging the flow of my narrative with nods and interjections. The act of narration had warmed me up and I demanded an explanation to the inconclusive end of my story. But if ever a man was as cool as a cucumber in an ice-pail, Jaipal was. His only remark came with a slow deliberation after a long pull at the hookah. "Ha, well, let me see" as if he cast about in his mind for a possible explanation. The fact was, as I discovered afterwards, he knew all about it, but was in no hurry to reduce my pulse to its normal condition. I allowed him, with infinite tact and restraint, to take his own time at it. The story I got from him eventually, interspersed with many comments, could be pieced out with the various inexplicable sounds I had heard.

It appears that when the great grandmother of the present Raja—a beautiful and wilful woman—was ruling the State in its palmy days, she had in her employ a young jester who was the darling of the Zenana. He had come as a page to the boy heir-apparent, but so keen were his wits and so quickly did he pick up sundry accomplishments that he was soon promoted to entertain the Rani herself in her idle hours. None in the whole State, or out of it, could beat him at repartee or rival him as a teller of funny tales. He could draw magic out of a flute, he excelled in mimicry, and it is said that if he cracked a joke his hearers split their sides and if he cracked more of them, everybody went to pieces, and the audience would implore him to spare them.

One day it happened that the Rani had a touch of migraine and she was resting on the balcony, which formed part of her private apartment, surrounded by her maidens, some with fans, some with flywhisks, some with perfumes and pastilles ready for her use. On the afternoon, hen she felt a little recovered, she sent for her jester to enliven her jaded spirits. He came promptly, and sitting as usual at her feet, began to play a tender and melancholy tune. Such tunes give birth to sighs, that are a delivery from the pain within. The Rani sighed and her maidens sighed with her. Then he rose and recounted a tale of mirth in his own inimitable manner which met with a mild approval. He gave her an exhibition of the laughing habits of animals—and I remembered the chuckle I had heard, like that of a gourmand, and what is a gourmand but a beast among men? But the Rani heaved profounder sighs. One of the maidens threw at him her bracelet with the help of which and a pair of cymbals and his rattle he executed an impromptu jig. He had then recourse to jest and repartee, such a fusillade of them as would have quelled the gloom of a thousand devils. But nothing, nothing seemed to wean the Rani from her melancholy humour. She was sunk in thought. Reclining on the luxurious divan, her head propped on her forearm like a lily on its stem, she contemplated—and what, do you expect, dear listeners, she was contemplating all the while? It was just the little toe of her right foot in its nest of silk-and-down cushions. Tragic! For the first time in his merry career the juster encountered the Black Shape of Disaster. He who could make a dry bone laugh, realised that he had failed miserably on this occasion when he ought to have succeeded most. There, if you like, was the hard fact which caused him to knock under. He suddenly burst out into peals of laughter, and nothing could stop him, once he was wound up, until he exploded like a punctured balloon. The poor fellow simply died of bitter ironical laughter. Here is a sad example, my dear listeners, a warning against excessive mirth.

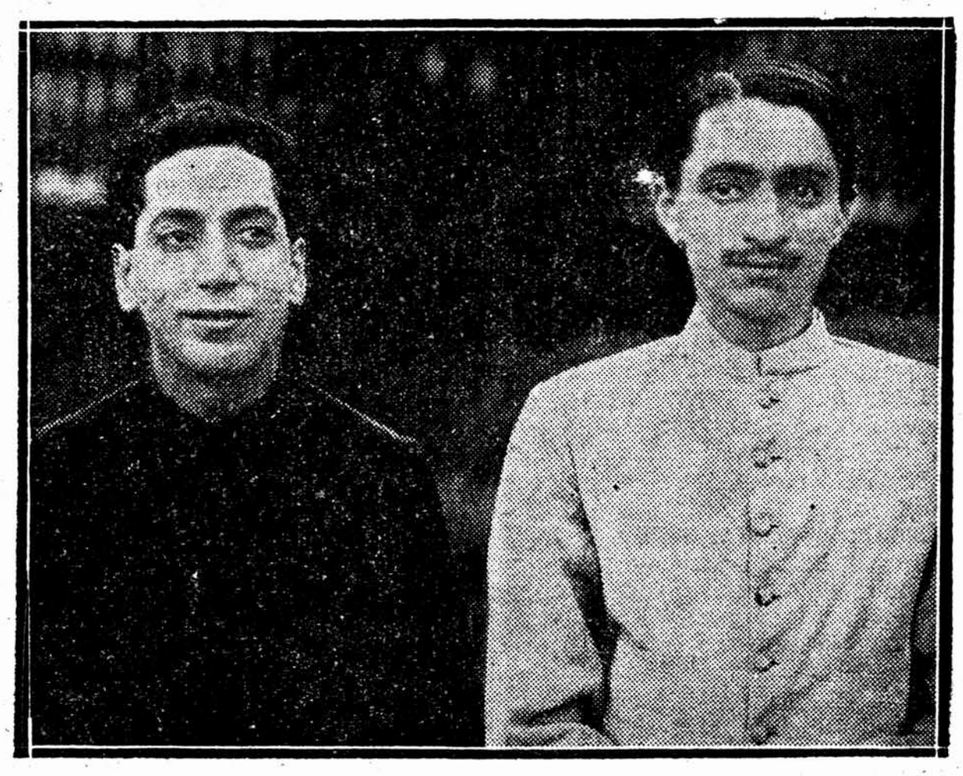
Having finished his account, Jaipal put aside his hubble-bubble, stretched his legs, and stifled a yawn which indicated that he was on the brink of boredom, while I was still eager for more details.

"Now, my dear Professor", he said, "can your speculative mind enquire into the strange fate of the Rani's jester and discover its true cause? I am afraid that it will be a poser even for you. Well, I have two or three theories about it myself. I should like to know who was the maiden who threw him her bracelet? Was she some bold damsel he had never noticed until then, and was it, I ask, a case of love at first sight, that diverted him from his proper task so that his performance fell short of its usual grip and vigour? That is one possibility. I am inclined to think, on the other hand, that the poor chap might have simply gone off his head and laughed himself to death. Or again, I have a subtler notion and that has to do with the Rani herself. It is said that when news was brought to her of her jester's end, she wept, and ordered the new ring on her little toe to be removed, and it is also said that she never wore it again. Don't you see? All the time that the clown was exerting himself to entertain her, she was contemplating her little toe, wondering perhaps how well the emerald on it set off her henna-tipped toe-nail. She was not attending to him and that broke his heart. He, poor fellow, might have made some supreme effort, some masterpiece of a joke, which fell quite flat. Perhaps the tragedy of the Clown was simply the tragedy of a missed joke. You remember the story of the French chef who suicided because one of the guests complained of the soup. Even cooks and clowns, my friends, have souls that strive for perfection....."

Jaipal Singh smiled, and spoke to one of the attendants who presently returned with a small jewel case. My friend opened it and handed it over to me. It was the Rani's toe-ring; a vivid little emerald mounted on a thin circlet of gold.

"That," said Jaipal Singh, "is known as 'The Small Green Eye of Fate'."

(THE END.)



Pandit Gwasha Lal, B.A. and Mr. B. P. Sharma, B.A., Founders, Proprietors and Editors of the "Kashmir Times" (the first and only English newspaper published in Jammu and Kashmir State), who are leading public opinion for the appointment of local men as Ministers and for turning the present Assembly into a responsible body with elected majority.

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THE SPACE-RAIDERS

nimbus of blue smoke, "but don't you realise that this was happening directly on my line of route? Can't you see that we were up to them before there was time to think of doing anything, I tell you, I didn't know what to do! I thought that perhaps with two of us to contend with, the freak would clear off. But it didn't. It flashed round the back of my machine in less than a second, and began to play with the two of us!"

"Tell me," broke in Professor Longdon, what was this thing like seen from close quarters?"

"It seemed as big as a row of houses," replied the pilot. "Seemed to fill the whole damned sky. Hundreds and hundreds of feet long, You shoud have heard the screams from those poor devils of passengers! I tell you, we all went through hell in that last ten minutes."

"That fish-shaped body of it," said the professor. "Was it of metal, do you think? Was it very wide?"

"Seemed to be metal," said the pilot. "It shone like silver. Wide? Was the body wide? Well, sir, wide enough—maybe fifty feet wide. But the body was deeper than it was wide. About a hundred and fifty feet deep in the middle, and narrowing towards the ends."

"And that platform sticking out all round it—I saw it through my telescope—can you describe that?" asked the professor.

"Yes. That thing like a big fin? It seemed to be of the same material as the bodyworks. It goes right round the body, merging into the hull—sticks out perhaps twenty feet each side, narrows into a big spike at the front and tapers off into a fish-tail at the back. Here, you—" the pilot snatched paper and pencil from Merryweather's fingers—"give me that. I'll draw it, best way I can."

With shaking fingers the pilot made a rough sketch of the front elevation and side elevation of the mystery sky-ship.

Wilson, Professor Longdon, and Merryweather pored over it.

"What about windows in the hull?" demanded the professor. "What about its motive-power—any ideas?"

The pilot lit yet another cigarette. "I tell you, that thing was only still in the air for a few seconds at a time—how it managed that without rotating propellors to stabilise it, Lord only knows! When it moved, it was

(Continued from page 9.)

gone in a streak. I didn't see any windows. There may have been some. Maybe the other people, the passengers, saw something?"

"Asked them—they didn't," cut in Merryweather, brusquely.

"Tell you what I 'did' see," offered the pilot. "Running along the hull were a lot of odd-looking bulges.

"Running?" asked Wilson.

"Well, sticking out, if you want it put that way," grunted the pilot. "Bulges, above and below that surrounding fin thing. Give me that paper again. I'll show you."

He added crude representations of what he had noticed to the rough design.

"There. Maybe those had something to do with the motive power. But I saw no exhaust pipes, if it's some sort of rocket propulsion you're thinking about."

"Can you think of any other unusual details in its design?" asked the professor. "The slightest scraps of information may be vital."

"No. You've got the lot," said the pilot, emphatically.

Absolutely Silent !

Then he started abruptly.

"No, by thunder, you haven't! I missed out the queerest point of 'em all!"

"What?"

"It's silent!" gasped the pilot "Absolutely silent! It hovered and moved without making even a single whisper of sound!"

"The Silent Menace!" muttered Merryweather, "sotto voce," framing future banner headlines on his torn envelope. "Boy, what a story! Pilot's Strange Revelation! Exclusive to the "Arclight!"

"But," said Wilson, frowning, "surely it must have made 'some' sound? Your own motors would drown its noise."

"I tell you, it was ab-so-lutely" silent!" persisted the other, lip-tugging frantically at his cigarette. "I cut my motors time and time again for the dives, when we were trying to land. I'd have heard something—but there was nothing at all. The GV20 and me, we both dived together, with motors shut off, several times, and I heard nothing when that mad contraption moved to head us off. It's a flaming miracle to me that it let us get away!"

"One more thing," said the professor. "When the GV20 caught on fire—"

"Yes?"

"What, in your opinion, happened? Did the raider fire a gun?"

"I don't think so. I was coming out of a dive at the time. I'll swear there was no puff of smoke from the raider. It lay about level with the GV20, just then. I was below, and to the side, flattening out for a getaway, gunning my motors to the limit."

"An aerial torpedo, perhaps?"

"Maybe," said the pilot, uneasily. "But it was more as if the GV20 had been struck by lightning."

"Then Anstey must be right," said the professor to Wilson. "Anstey's the co-direrton of my laboratory, you know. He's over there with my daughter now. He was watching through my telescope when the GV20 was wrecked. His notion is that the raider used some form of destructive ray."

Wilson groaned. "Destructive ray! A machine which darts about without wings or propellors! I can't get the hang of this at all. Sounds like something out of an H. G. Wells yarn. Tell me, where did this raider go after letting you escape?"

The lilot jerked a thumb aloft. "Out of sight. Stratosphere, if you ask 'me.' Gone so fast you could hardly see it travelling. I tell you I'm applying for a ground job after this. My nerves are in rags, sir."

Wilson nodded. "Sorry if I seemed a bit abrupt with you, Dexter, but this thing's shaken me. Shaken us all. The point is, what are we going to do about it. Longdon? It's up to clever devils like you scientists to help the world out, before the sky traffic is paralysed completely. If this thing has been built in secret somewhere, perhaps on some island away from the flying and shipping routes—"

"It's never been made on this world," said the professor, shaking his head. "We're up against the Unknown, Wilson."

"You mean—it's from—from—" Wilson gestured helplessly towards the darkening sky, and the evening stars already flickering in that sky—"out there?"

Professor Longdon nodded.

"God help us all!"

"That," said the professor, "is what the whole world will be saying before many hours have passed. Believe me, this affair will not stop with the destruction of the GV20. That was only a flash in the pan. Possibly a preliminary try-out of their Death Ray on an Earth-made machine; they tried it, and it worked—which would account for their letting the second air-liner escape. No. There will be other repercussions of the menace before long. Other tests will be made by the raiders. Just what form they will take remains to be seen."

A man came running into the hangar, threading his way through the groups of passengers. "Mr. Wilson—the directors are here—in the office—asking for you!"

"I must face them," said Wilson. "Longdon, come with me, will you? You, too, Dexter. Maybe Mr. Anstey had better attend as well."

Professor Longdon summoned George. Kay said she would stay in the hangar; some of the women still needed attention.

So Wilson and the others went swiftly towards the office buildings to tell their story to the Lackermann Airline directors.

A stocky figure darted past them—Merryweather, running at top speed to commandeer one of the office telephones, with his latest "scoop."

(To Be Continued on Sunday Next).

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AMERICAN WOMEN'S WHO'S WHO

80 p. c. State Date Of Birth

A "Who's Who" of American women, containing 6,300 biographies, has just been published with forewords written by eight well known women in public life.

The publication, "American Women," is similar to a men's book published several months ago. From more than 15,000 recommended names, received through co-operation of women's organizations and from individuals, the 6300 leaders in social service, government, education, science, art, civic life and professions were selected.

A statistical summary in the volume gives geographical distribution, occupations, ages, political affiliations and other pertinent facts. The publishers point out that women are not hesitant regarding their age. More than 80 per cent of the first biographies received gave the date of birth.

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Art Of Salesmanship

move with the buyers and should gain their confidence. He should often be visiting them, though not on business, and make a close acquaintance with them. He should make them believe what he says about his goods and move with them as an intimate friend of theirs. But he should, on no account, allow them to take any lenience or any undue advantage over him . Moreover he should not be soft hearted but on the other hand he should be most businesslike in his dealings.

HE SHOULD BE TENACIOUS.

He should be a man of logical mind and should be able to create interest and desire for his article by telling his prospective buyer about the new facts regarding his goods which were not already known to him. Even one or hwo new and interesting facts regarding the utility and efficiency of his article will have more effect in convincing the prospective buyer than telling him a number of facts which were already known to him. The object of the salesman's visit to a prospective buyer, is to make him want the offered goods by placing him a proposition based on existing conditions.

In the first place he must be earnest in his goods and in his work. To be able to create earnestness and belief in the seller's article, to his prospective buyer, he should be capable of maintaining his earnestness throughout his business. This is what is called 'Tenacity'. This word when applied to salesman has a different meaning from the word persistency. The tenacious salesman holds on when he has an advantageous position and the persistent salesman holds on in the expectation of gaining an advantageous position.

When the salesman was once able to create belief and interest in the mind of his prospective buyer, he should pursue him till he places the order on paper in black and white to safeguard against any future discrepancies and troubles. Therefore he should be very cautious in getting all orders in writing.

INITIATIVE AND COURAGE.

Initiative is one of the chief requisites for a successful salesman. He should exert all his pushing nature in making new acquaintances for the extension of business. Of course, he may learn the experiences and the theory of the art of salesmanship from the more experienced and efficient men in the line. But he should be able to use his own discretion and common sense in applying or putting them in practice. "Practice makes a man perfect"

It is really impossible for any one to impart the knowledge of the art of salesmanship, to its fullest extent. In this there are many things that can only be known or studied by personal experience. Under such circumstances, if, the salesman has no initiative no amount of training and knowledge, in the art, will make him a successful man in the line.

Courage is as essential to a salesman as to a soldier. No man on earth can ever be successful in any business without having courage. He will have his own successes and failures. But he must not be discouraged by his failures; and on the other hand he should find out or learn the cause or causes of his failure and should rectify them so that he may not repeat the same mistake once again. Think well be-

(Continued from page 11.)

fore you do a thing and do it with all your might. In spite of all precautions to err is human. But it is a valuable asset if followed the rule 'Don't' make the same mistake twice.'

DUTIES OF SALESMAN

The duty of a salesman is not only securing orders for his goods but also involves the retention and extension of his principal's business connections with the buyers. He has to find out or create new sources and channels for pushing the sale of his commodities. In addition, the salesman's duties also may include, in some cases, the collection and settlement of dues and outstandings. To do this more caution and discretion in his dealings are quite essential. Neither his friendship with the dealers nor considerations of personal conveniences be allowed to outweigh those of his duties. As far as it lies within his power his endeavours in this respect should be profitable and amicable both to his principal and the buyer.

The salesman should strictly adhere to the terms of discounts and allowances. On no account should he allow the buyer extra concessions or allowances than those he is permitted by the rules and regulations of his principal. This is bad salesmanship, and injurious to the business also.

A salesman should be active, ambitious and regular in his calls and other duties. He should know the approximate quantities of the requirements of each of his individual buyer and should stock them with the seller's goods sufficient to meet their respective demands. Any neglect on the part of salesman in this respect will make the buyer to get his requirements elsewhere.

It is one of the duties of a salesman to answer with a calm and clearness of expression the queries and doubts raised by his buyer. He should not neglect or be perplexed or find it tedious to give them courteous and exact replies. To be able to do this the seller should feel it as a duty to have a thorough and up-to-date knowledge of his goods and be acquainted with their prices, quality, and in what way his articles are superior to those of the competitors. The more the knowledge of human psychology and of his goods, the seller acquires, the greater are the chances of his success.

THE BUYER

There are two kinds of buyers in general: (1) those ruled by reason and the other (2) by emotion. The first sort of buyers can be convinced by logic and the second by excitement. Buyers being human they have got their own tastes, dislikes, prejudices and partialities. It is always better for the seller to study the prospective buyer beforehand and then prepare his selling talk in such a manner as to suit the mentality and requirements of his prospective buyer. In purchasing, the chief considerations and items of interest for a buyer are (1) his demand, quality, price, delivery and terms of payment.

Unless there is desire to do a thing nothing can be done. So to effect a sale, the desire of the prospective buyer, to buy is quite essential. In most cases this is initiative on the part of the buyer and when it is so it is easy for the salesman to strike the bargain with him. But in some cases this desire is to be created by the seller in his prospective buyer by impressing upon him the utility, the advantages, and the increased happiness, etc., that could be acquired by his article. This, undoubtedly, requires a great deal of tact, knowledge of psychology and the ability to impress upon one's mind.

CONSIDERATION OF SALE

The consideration for sale should be specific and definite with regard to the kind and the amount of payment. Different countries have got different kinds of money having different values. The consideration for sale can chiefly be classed under two headings (1) Barter and (2) Legal Tender Barter is an exchange of commodities and this method is not much in vogue now-a-days. (2) Legal Tender is the money which the law allows to be valid in satisfaction of a debt. The consideration for sale, generally, is made payable at the time of sale. But in some cases arrangements will be made to pay the same at a future date either definite or indefinite in respect to the time of payment.

I would not believe in it now, were I not a personal witness to the whole scene. Then I was but a boy of six or seven. Incredulity and sophistication were yet at a great distance from me. My education was not yet strong enough to oust what little crude and queer beliefs I had in things superhuman and supernatural. Most of those events have now grown hazy in my memory, but that solitary apparition still haunts my mind, occasionally. Even with the logic and reason of modern education I am, even now, unable to say if it was a ghost or a divine guidance!

HOW TO LOOK LOVELY?

The quest of Beauty—How to create, maintain and preserve the charm and attractiveness that make for social and domestic happiness?—That is the universal pursuit of womankind.

Oatine

Toilet preparations, Cream, Snow, Toilet Powder and Soap solve the problem once for all.

Five minutes' massage nightly with OATINE CREAM cleanses the pores, refreshes and reinvigorates the tired tissues of the skin while you sleep.

The daily application of Oatine Snow preserves and protects the skin from sun dust, wind and rain. It makes an ideal base for Face Powder

OATINE CREAM nightly OATINE SNOW daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for creating maintaining and preserving beauty indefinitely.

THE OATINE Co.

GRAHAMS BUILDING
PARSI BAZAR ST.,
FORT BOMBAY

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Is fifty too old for a cricketer?" asks a writer. A cricketer is as old as he fields.

* * * *

Partner—But why did you engage that man as cashier? He squints, has enormous ears and a big, outstanding nose, and a mammoth mouth.

Manager—I know, but he will be easy to identify if he ever absconds.

* * * *

May (referring to her sister's persistent admirer)—What do you know about his past?

Maud (examining the bracelet she has just received)—Just enough to make me a little suspicious of his present.

* * * *

The other day an ex-soldier expressed an opinion of what the next war will be like.

"It will be terrible," he said. "The safest place will be in the army, and the soldiers will spend their spare time knitting comforts for the harassed civilian population."

* * * *

Two old-fashioned ladies were discussing the modern generation.

"Yes", said one, "I don't know what the world is coming to—women masquerading as men."

"Yes", chimed in the other, "and everybody is suspected too. Why only yesterday I got a letter addressed, 'Dear Sir or Madam.'

* * * *

A well-known singer was asked to a small party. To his annoyance he was not asked to sing, and when the party was about to break up, very late, he said to his host, "Would you like me to sing Tosti's 'Goodbye' before I go."

"No," replied the host, "don't bother to sing it, old chap. Just say it."

* * * *

Mrs. Figg: "Does your husband ever pay you compliments?"

Mrs. Fogg: Well, sometimes he says, "You're a nice one!"

* * * *

"Are you making any progress in getting acquainted with those fashionable people who have just moved next door to your house?"

"Their cat invited our cat over to a musical evening yesterday."

* * * *

Customer—You say this hair-restorer is good, do you?

Druggist—Yes sir; I knew a man who took the cork out of this bottle of this stuff with his teeth, and he had a moustache next day.

* * * *

Grandma—Now, Johnny, sit down and tell me why your father whipped you.

Johnny—I'd rather stand up and tell you.

* * * *

Mrs. Bindler: Is there any difference, Thomas, between a fort and a fortress?"

Mr. Bindler: "I should imagine, my dear, that a fortress would be more difficult to silence."

Young Husband: "I have before me, Eva, an estimate from the local builder for 'cementing top of drain in yard and leaving all tidy—five-pence.' Will you please consult me in future before launching out in this manner."

* * * *

Office Seeker: Does anything else come with the job besides the salary?

Political Boss: Well there's a little work connected with it.

Office Seeker: I was afraid there would be some catch in it.

* * * *

A specialist who was trying to diagnose a case in the presence of students said to the patient: "And what do you drink?"

For a moment the man seemed taken aback; then he stammered: "Oh, sir, I don't know, sir. You'd better have one on me, sir."

* * * *

Joan—Oh, what a time I've had! I just don't know how I ever came through! First I got angina pectoris, and then double pneumonia, followed by arteriosclerosis and phthisis, after which they gave me hypodermics. Then I had barely recovered from these when I got tuberculosis, with appendicitis, followed by tonsillotomy, Yes, indeed, it was the hardest spelling contest I've ever had.

* * * *

They were on their honeymoon, and had just had their first disagreement.

Said he: "Perhaps I was a little cruel."

"Yes, you were!" she replied.

"I wasn't!" he said in a hurt tone. Then: "Well, look here. I'll say I was cruel if you'll say I wasn't."

"Very well, peach-blossom, you weren't."

"Then, I'm sorry, if I was."

* * * *

"Did you enjoy the benefits of a liberal education?"

"Yes, I've been trying for the past five years to learn to play golf."

* * * *

The Boss—So you think we ought to let Jones go on account of his inefficiency? Does he loaf on the job?

The Efficiency Expert—I don't object to that so much as to the fact that he doesn't conserve his energy. This morning he made 14 unnecessary motions while pretending to be busy.

* * * *

He: "I've never been so insulted before. He called me a barefaced liar."

She: "You shouldn't be so sensitive about your moustache, dear. No doubt it will be more noticeable in a few years."

* * * *

Teacher: What happened in 1483?

Student: Martin Luther was born.

Teacher: Correct. What happened in 1487?

Student (after long pause): Martin was 4 years old.

"What model is your car?"

"It's not a model, it's a horrible example."

* * * *

Teacher—Some fish travel long distances. Can any one give me an instance?

Scholar—Yes, sir, a goldfish. It travels round the globe every day.

* * * *

Neighbour—Have your hens stopped laying?

Farmer—Three of 'em have stopped in the last few days.

* * * *

Neighbour—What was the cause?

Farmer—Autos.

* * * *

Teacher—What animal is it that has very strong limbs, a fierce temper, wild, bushy hair on its head, and is called the king of beasts?

Willie—A football player.

* * * *

Truck Farmer—Have you had any experience at gardening?

Applicant—Sure thing. I was a waiter in a city roof-garden for a whole month.

* * * *

African Boy (in missionary Sunday School): "I am made of mud."

Missionary: "You mean to say dust?"

"No, dust no do; no stick together!"

* * * *

Smith looked indignant. "I've been swindled!" he growled. "I answered an advertisement which said 'Send fifty cents for ingenious instrument which will halve all your household bills."

His friend looked interested. "What did they send?" he asked.

"A beastly pair of scissors," replied Smith.

* * * *

Looking round the drawing-room Mrs. Hostess realized that many of her guests' dresses were extremely revealing.

She turned to the clergyman on the settee beside her—"I'm afraid," she said, "that some of the ladies' dresses are rather decollette."

"Oh, I don't mind a bit," was the reply. "You see, I've been ten years in Africa—among the heathen, you know.

* * * *

"I want to give cousin Emily a birthday present," said Mr. Green to his wife one day. "Just take this five dollar bill and get a nice scarf—something you would choose for yourself."

"All right," said his wife, secretly resolving to "have her own back" on cousin Emily, whom she cordially disliked.

"Here's the scarf," she said to her husband at tea time, drawing forth an atrocious-looking article for his inspection.

"Is that exactly what you would like yourself," queried Mr. Green, looking at it doubtfully.

"Why, yes", answered his wife. "It's lovely."

"That's good," came the relieved answer. "I intended it for you, so keep it, my dear.

Golfer: "Are you laughing at me, caddie?"

Caddie: "No, sir. I was laughing at that other gentleman."

Golfer: "Well, what is there funny about him?"

Caddie: "Well, he plays golf awful like you, sir."

* * * *

"I'm planning to travel on one of those stabilized steamships."

"It will cost you more."

"Maybe, but expenses aren't what I have to keep down on my sea trips."

* * * *

"And what," asked the cannibal chief in his kindest tones, "was your business before you were captured by my men."

"I was a newspaperman," answered the captive.

"An editor?"

"Only a sub-editor."

"Cheer up, young man, promotion awaits you. After supper you shall be editor-in-chief."

* * * *

"Yes," said the boastful young man, "my family can trace its ancestors back to William the Conqueror."

"I suppose," remarked his friend, "you'll be telling us that your ancestors were in the Ark with Noah?"

"Certainly not," said the other. "My people had a boat of their own."

* * * *

Counsel was trying to discredit a witness, and asked him how many children he had. "Two," was the reply. After putting a few other questions, the barrister said, significantly: "You say you have two children". Mr. Justice Darling quietly remarked: "He told you a few moments ago he had two children; and there are scarcely likely to have been any new arrivals since your first question.

* * * *

The lawyer for the plaintiff in the damage suit apparently had reason to suspect that somebody connected with the defence had been monkeying with one of the witnesses opposing his side.

"Look here now," he said severely, and aimed an accusing finger at the person on the stand. "You realize, don't you, that you have taken an oath to tell the truth?"

"I sure do," answered the individual under fire.

"All right then. Now I want to know if you know the meaning of the word 'collusion'?"

"Sointinly! I was in one once't on the B. and O."

* * * *

"What's the matter, old boy?" Asked Jimmie's friend. "I've never seen you looking so seedy."

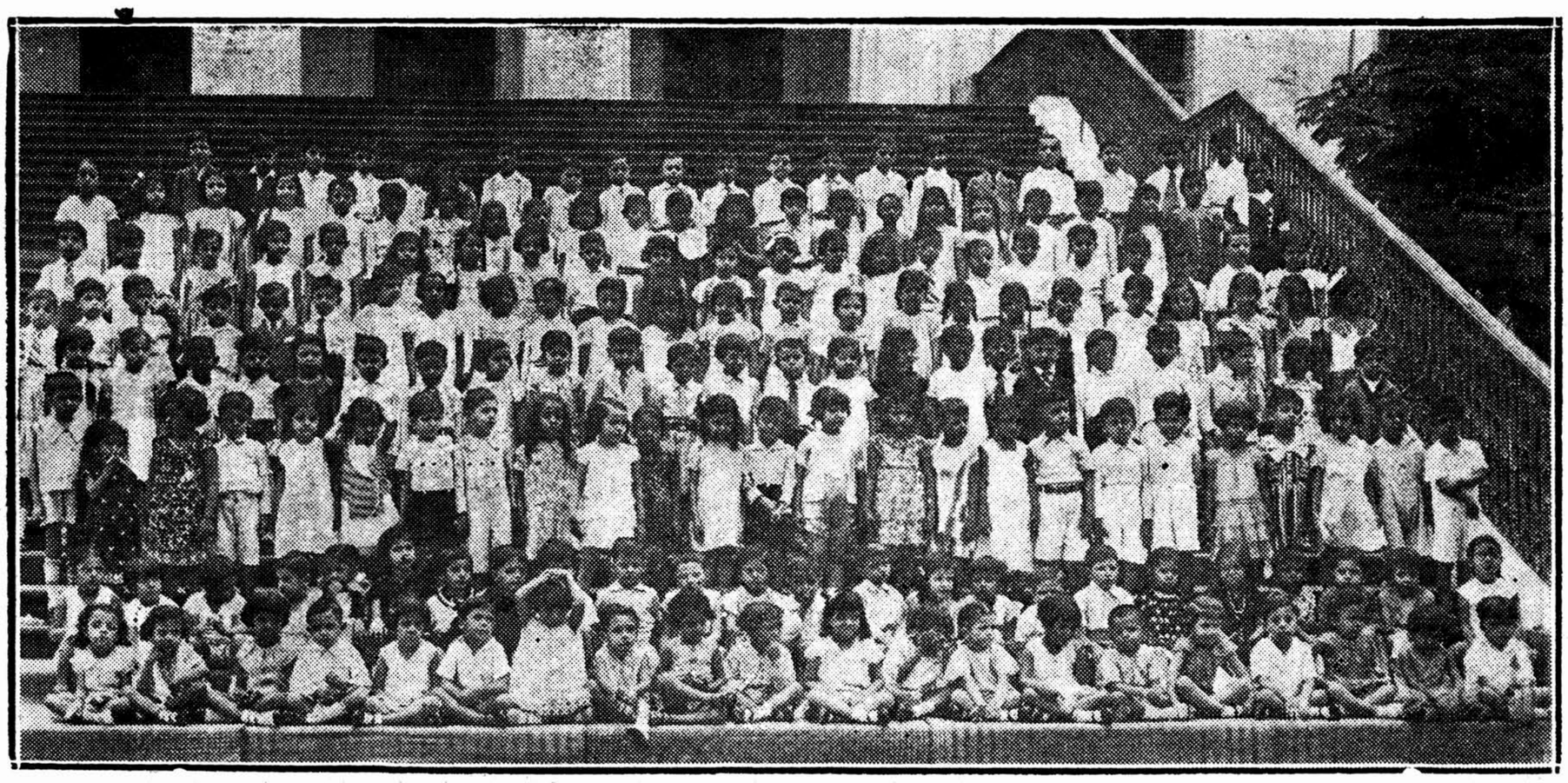
"I've got to go abroad at once," remarked Jimmie, gloomily.

"Nonsense! These doctors mustn't frighten you out of your life like that!"

"It wasn't a doctor. It was a lawyer."

CHARITY WITH A PURPOSE!

DON'T CRY SONNY! HERE'S A RUPEE. BUY YOURSELF SOME CHOCALATE & GET ME THE CHANGE
THANK-YOU! UNCLE.
CHARITABLE, EH?
NO, GOT RID OF A COUNTERFEIT RUPEE!



A group of Pupils of the New Model Infant School, Warden Road, Bombay.

NEW MODEL INFANT SCHOOL

Rapid Progress Of Institution

(From A Correspondent.)

This school which was started in 1933 by Miss M. B. Mistry, at Warden Road, Bombay, is recognised as an ideal school for children from 3 to 9 years of age. Children of all the communities are admitted in it. The instruction imparted in this school is by the latest and easiest educational methods. The children are looked after with motherly care, affection and attention. During the school hours they appear quite happy, cheerful and gay. The change in the mentality of the children effected by the gentle discipline, nd bright atmosphere of the school has been so remarkable that parents have expressed their pleasant surprise at the result. The little kiddies seem to take more delight in spending a few hours at the school than in their own homes.

This school which was started in January 1933 with 3 pupils had on its roll 75 pupils by the end of 1933, and about 225 by the middle of 1935. Its growing popularity is evinced by the fact that parents of all communities—Parsis, Hindus and Muslims—have readily sent their children to it, as individual attention is paid to each pupil.

The school prepares the infants for the Anglo-Vernacular certificate—teaching both Gujarati and English by Montessori—Kindergarten and direct methods upto the fourth standard.

This school has on its staff a European lady Kindergartner, another Hindu lady M.A., about three S.T.C and other trained teachers.

It has also introduced Physical Drill which is taught by Miss Mitha Davar, the well-known physical culturist. Two special buses are engaged for taking the children from and to school.

Eminent educationists and citizens such as the Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Vice-Chancellor Mr. V. N. Chandavarker, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Madame Sophia, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Dr. Mrs. Sukhthanker, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, Mrs. Navajbai Contractor, who have visited this popular institute have expressed high appreciation of the up-to-date methods of instruction adopted in this school.

There has been a heavy rainfall in Jalpaiguri for about a week. The rivers Karla and Teesta have risen very hih and the ferry service over the latter river has been suspended. Communication between the town of Jalpaiguri and the Dooars is thus cut off.

RANGANAYAKI CASE ADJOURNED

Magistrate Disallows Father To Act As Counsel For Complainant

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the resumed hearing of the alleged denticement case before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, Srirangam Krishnamacharya, father of Ranganayaki, appearing before the Magistrate, requested the Court that he might be allowed to appear on behalf of the complainant as his counsel was not present in the Court.

He further said that he possessed the power of attorney.

The Magistrate remarked that he could not discharge the function of both witness and lawyer simultaneously

Mr. Krishnamacharya, thereupon, requested the Court to adjourn the case till the afternoon pending the arrival of his counsel.

His Worship granted the request.

When the hearing of the case was taken up again in the afternoon, Mr. Acharya, appearing for the complainant, made an application to the effect that an additional charge of "taking away the married girl" might be framed.

On suggestion by the Court that an alternative charge of detaining or taking away the married girl might be more proper, as there had been already three charges framed, the counsel for the complainant, submitted that an alternative charge might be framed.

Mr. Gadkari, counsel for the defendent, thereupon, observed that that would entitle him to examine the witnesses again.

Counsel for the complainant replied that his submission was backed by authorities, to prove which he wanted time.

The case was accorddingly adjourned till August 27 (Tuesday).

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the complainant and Mr. A. R. Gadkari defended the accused.

BURMA FLOODS NOT YET SUBSIDED

Though the situation is well under control the floods in Upper Burma have not yet subsided. The rising of the Chindwin river has caused depredations and several places along the Railway bund are reported to have been washed away while four Indian milkmen were drowned when their country boat capsized in river.

Mr. V. S. Chitale, B.A., B.T., T.D., who returned on Thursday to Bombay from England after obtaining his T.D. degree from the London University.

SERVANT'S FATAL FALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A domestic servant, Somati Moti (22), fell down from the 3rd floor of Cooper Building, Grant Road, this afternoon.

He died at the J. J. Hospital a few minutes later.

The body has been removed to the morgue.

WOMAN'S FATAL JUMP IN WELL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of death due to shock as a result of a fall from the second floor of a building, was resumed to-day by the Coroner's Jury touching the death of an old woman named Radhabai (65) living with her brother-in-law's son on the second floor of Joshi House, Clive Road.

Evidence showed that the old woman was suffering from cancer from the past 18 months and that she had been complaining of her "miserable life."

On August 22 people in the neighbourhood neard the sound of a fall from the second floor. Subsequently, it was found out that the woman had thrown herself down. She was removed to the Harikishondas Hospital.

The jury added a rider that the woman voluntarily threw herself down.

SIR LESLIE HUDSON SAILS FOR ENGLAND

Sir Leslie Hudson, Leader of the European group in the Assembly, who arrived from England last Thursday, sailed for England by the P. and O. steamer, "Kaiser-I-Hind" on Saturday.

Sir Leslie, it is stated, was advised to return to England immediately for an operation.

Sir Leslie was taken from the car to the boat in an invalid's chair.

4th GLORIOUS WEEK!!

Adarsh Chitra Ltd.'s

MIGHTY HISTORICAL FILM

DHUWAN DHAR

Story — Seth Govind Das M.L.A.

Music — Shulpani Mukerji

Photography :— Ambalal Patel.

Picture which is Seen and Admired by Thousands— Drawing Packed House Every-Day.

Time—Sat. Sunday & Holidays Matinee 3 p.m.

Daily—5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Krishna Talkies

Dubash Theatre

French Horses Win Chief Events At Poona

Trainer Northmore Brings Off Brilliant Treble

By Our Racing Correspondent

Saturday's racing was of a high order of interest with such important events as the Ganeshkhind Plate, the Criterion and tne All-India Produce Stakes in an attractive programme.

Two favourites scored but the other winners were at varying long odds, Mas d'Antibes, the handsome French bred colt making turf history when winning the big sprint event on his first outing in the country.

Northmore brought off a brilliant treble, saddling all three big winners. It was pleasing to see the Bhopal Princes win with the French bred horses Zuyder Zee and Mas d'Antibes and these successes brought back memories of their revered father General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, whose colours were so popular on this side some years ago.

CARTOON OUTCLASSES RIVALS

Cartoon, in the livery of Maharaj Madan Singh, also trained by Northmore, outclassed his rivals in the All-India Produce Stakes.

E. Ringstead got off the mark with a nice double through the medium of Pest and Diagonal.

Unfancied by the majority of backers in the Ganeshkhind Plate, Mas d'Antibes, superbly ridden by Munro got home by the shortest of margin from Draughtsman after a thrilling finish. Diamond Shower was a close up third and Play On a late fourth.

ZUYDER ZEE'S EASY WIN

Favoured by the terms Zuyder Zee had better to do to win the Criterion for which he was backed down to "odds on". Thermometer and Royal Prince secured the minor placings.

HERITAGE REPEATS SUCCESS

Heritage repeated a winning performance when he ramped home in the Baldoyle Plate, overcoming the disadvantage of the extreme draw Permarch and Ootman were the place getters and the favourite The Nun was among the beaten brigade.

The two divisions of the Lincoln Plate were won by Diagonal and Pest respectively in the colours of Brigadier R. C. Hill and A. R. Johnstone. Pest's victory gave Donnelly, the Irish lightweight so long out of touch with fortune, his first riding success on this side for many years.

Alharith accounted for Mahoobat Tariq and Jahan Ara in the Poona Arab Stakes and in a colourless race for the Dealers' New Plate, Hamra Nafea—a promising newcomer beat German by a head. This race was run at a crawling pace and was cut in the ridiculous slow timing of 2 min. 29 2/5 seconds.

Davison made a poor show on the favourite Outlook who was with the leaders, then fell back and came on again on the outside. The failure of the Rani Saheb of Miraj's grey made the outlook rather bla k for those who believed he was a certainty. Whiteside got away slowly on Nassirwan, but the chestnut gave Hamra Nafea a keen fight for the spoils. I understand that three jockeys who rode in the Dealer's New Plate have been called up for an explanation.

Hollywood Nights, who was kicked at the post in the Lincoln Plate (Div. I) was withdrawn from the race, but having come under the starter's orders, backers lost their money without getting a run.

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 3 500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

Shaik Ali Sullaiman's HAMRA NAFEA 7-7, Brace. .. 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GERMAN, 8-0, Cook 2
Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN 7-6 Whiteside 3
Mr. F. M. Khot's RASHID PASHA 7-6, B. McQuade. 4

Won by head, 3|4 lengths, and 2| 1|2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes, 29 3|5 seconds.

Not run: Almas, Eeda.

First Tote paid Rs. 66 for win, Rs. 21. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 for places.

Favourite: Outlook.

Winner Trained by Syed Fatah.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE ALL INDIA PRODUCE STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON, 9-13, Monroe 1
H. H. Maharajah Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's HER LADYSHIP, 8-12, Moore 2
Mr. R. H Tucker's HONEY BOY, 8-2, Marrable 3
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI, 9-3, Forsyth 4

Won by: 5 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths, and 3|4 length.

Time: 1 minute, 32 2|5 seconds.

Not Run: Sanguine (9-1), Carnival (8-7).

Firsts tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 32 for places.

Favourite: Cartoon (9-13).

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2.000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's PEST 7-7, Donnelly 1
Mr. Kelso's DOREDA, 8-4, Wilson, ... 2
Mr. E. D. Pandole's NAIDOR, 9-2, Blyth 3
Mr. Eve's CRIMSON RAMBLER, 7-11, Burn 4

Won by 1l. 1¼l. 1/2l.

Time—1 min. 16 secs.

Not run: Favourite (7-7), Pratap Sinha (7-4).

Tote paid Rs. 238 for win, Rs. 45, Rs. 40 and Rs. 32 (places).

Favourite: Cook General (7-12), and Provence Rose (8-6).

(Winner trained by E. Ringstead.)

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE POONA ARABS STAKES—Distance 1-1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600, third Rs. 250.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's ALHARITH 8-7 Marrable 1
The Chief of Miraj, Jnr.'s MAHBOOBAT TARIQ 8-1 Brace 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's JAHAN ARA 8-12 Munro 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ALMAS 7-13 Whittle 4

Not Run:—The Knut 8-11.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths 2-1|2 lengths.

Time.—2mins. 54 2-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 114 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 19 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE CRITERION—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's ZUYDER ZEE 6-11 cd. 7-1 Britt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's THERMOMETER 8-3 Cook 2
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL PRINCE 8-3 Daniels 3
Mr. V. Rosenthal's PIN MONEY 8-3 Simmons 4

Not Run:—Misty Dawn 8-3, The Nun 8-2.

Won by 5 lengths, short head, 4 lengths.

Time.—1min. 28 4-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 26 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE LINCOLN PLATE (Div: I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400.

Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's DIAGONAL 7-11 Selby 1
Mr. W. Evans' BISMARCK II 9-0 B. McQuade 2
Mrs. R. H. Tucker's PARKNASILLA 7-7 Britt 3
Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Begree's TIJIRO 7-12 Cook 4

Not Run:—Winking 9-4, Raghubeer 9-2, Royal Prince 8-6, Sherwood 8-1.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths; 1|2 length 1-1|2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 15 2-5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 48 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by E. Ringstead

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's MAS D'ANTIBES 9-2 Munro 1
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's DRAUGHTSMAN 7-4 cd. 7-7 Davison 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 8-1 Cook 3
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's PLAY ON 9-4 C. Hoyt 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 593 for win, Rs. 97, Rs. 37 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,250; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600.

Mr. Eve's HERITAGE 8-7 Brace 1
Mrs. John Yorke's PERMARCH 8-1 Harding 2
Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's OOTMAN 8-11 Davison 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's WHOOPEE 8-9 Cook 4

Not Run:—Talk 8-9 and Cartoon 8-7.

First tote paid Rs. 66 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 32 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

PANDEMONIUM AT AHMEDABAD MEETING

Police Appear On Scene And Disperse Gathering

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24.

Pandemonium prevailed at a meeting held last night here under the auspices of the Mill Workers' Union to observe the Abyssinia Day.

After the meeting was addressed by several persons, there was shouting everywhere and chaos reigned for sometime. Police at this stage intervened and dispersed the meeting.—United Press.

B. N. RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE

Giri Presides Over Kharagpur Session

(From A Correspondent.)

CHAKRADHARPUR, Aug. 24.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railwaymen's Fourteenth Annual Conference met to-day under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Giri. Resolutions demanding restoration of short time and also the right of the Union to represent individual's cases, were passed.

The election of office-bearers was held.

In his presidential speech, Mr. Giri referred to the workers' demand for the fundamental rights, freedom of association, speech and press and urged for the proper representation of workers' interests in the new constitution.

COMMUNAL CLASH AVERTED

Police Intervention Saves Trouble Over Rath Procession

(From Our Correspondent)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 24.

Timely intervention by police averted an awkward situation of a likely Hindu-Muslim clash near James Street, Secunderabad last night when a Hindu procession happened to cross the Jama Masjid. It is learnt that the Hindus numbering several hundreds, accompanied the rath procession of Sri Krishna which started from the Venkateshwar temple and when the procession reached the Jama Masjid, the Muslims are alleged to have objected to its progress when the processionists tried to pass the Mosque unheeded. The Muslims tried to obstruct it demanding that the processionists should not cross the Mosque.

The police arrived on the scene and asked the processionists to take the rath through another route. The processionists abandoned the Rath and kept aloof. However, according to a version the Hindus allege that the police drew the Rath to its destination whereas enquiries at the Town Police Station reveal that the Hindus drew the Rath through another route avoiding the Mosque. To-day Secunderabad is observing hartal. All shops are closed. The situation is peaceful.

END OF NEW BARODA MILL STRIKE

Conference With Authorities Leads To Peaceful Settlement

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 24.

The workers of the New Baroda Mills resumed work to-day.

The strike was a sequel to some women workers of the Winding Department demanding a "naikin" over which the management disagreed. Sequel to a conference of the labour Director, the police authorities and the Mill management a peaceful settlement was arrived at.

The Labour Director urged the workers to approach the management always for settling their differences and expected the authorities to meet the workers' legitimate demands. He deplored strikes over trivial questions and pleaded for conciliation in all Labour disputes.

A "United Press" message states that Mr. J. B. Priestley, the well-known author is contemplating a world tour. His itinerary will include India, on which he will write a book.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Nizam's Terms To Accept Chancellorship

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Aug. 22.

It is understood that H. E. H. the Nizam has consented to accept the Chancellorship of the Aligarh Muslim University. But he has offered certain conditions, and a meeting is being held on Monday next, when the members of the court will discuss them and formally accept the resignation of H. H. Nawab of Bhopal who has definitely refused to re-consider his decision.

Among the local members of the court, the party which did not support Dr. Ziauddin in the last election, the short notice for calling such a meeting is much resented, and the consent of H. E. Nizam in the existing circumstances is not much approved. Further developments in this connection are expected.

Information from the interior of the district of Muzaffarpur shows that the flood level of the river Bagmati has reached 7 ft. and 3 inches, leaving a margino f only a foot to reach last year's level. Due to the floods all Agricultural operations have been suspended in the area.

On the complaint of two Marwaris, Mr Muneshwar Prasad Sinha, Deputy Magistrate of Muzaffarpur has sentenced Ramanath Jha, a prominent Congress and Anti-Untouchability League worker, to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of theft of two 'saris.'

An ideal soap for Obesity Sufferers; takes off excess fat like magic; the formula of a great American Scientist. Fragrant, hygienic and harmless; use it daily in your bath and watch excess fat melt away. No drugs, dieting or exercise.

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Stockists:—P M Zaveri & Co., Kemp & Co., Narottam Girdhar & Co., Popular Pharmacy.

BHAVNAGAR PORT CLOSED TO JAPAN

Import Ban Will Come Into Force From Oct. 1

HEAVY PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF ORDER

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 21.

The President of the State Council under his signature has issued orders in a Gazette Extraordinary of the Bhavnagar Darbar dated the 19th inst. to the effect that the Bhavnagar State ports are enjoying all the rights of British ports according to the treaty rights with the Indian Government. Accordingly the Bhavnagar State has put a frontier line (Customs cordon) round the State limits. Strict precautions are taken against any smuggling of goods without payment of duty according to the British Tariff Rules. In spite of this some people spread rumours that Japanese Tafeta and Bosky cloth are being smuggled in the Bhavnagar state limits from other ports of Kathiawad. In order to stop such rumours it is notified that those merchants who have in their possession such Japanese cloth should within a week of this notification gives a list. attested with their signatures, of the cloth they have in stock to the Chief Customs Officer and also to satisfy the officer about the import of such cloth via Bhavnagar port. Failing this the goods will be confiscated.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION.

It is further notified that traders should sell off their stock before the 30th September, '35, and that nobody should import these Japanese cloth or stock the same for sale after 1st October 1935. Anybody who violates this order will be liable to a fine of Rs. 1,000 and may be prosecuted under instructions from the Customs Officer.

Those who want to import this kind of Japanese Tafeta or Bosky will be allowed to import the same via Bhavnagar port. The goods will be kept under Bond and will be allowed to be exported from the Bond into British India.

The above notification which was published yesterday has created a great sensation among the cloth merchants of the Bhavnagar State. The poor people who used to buy this Japanese cloth due to the cheapness will not get this cloth in Bhavnagar any more after the 1st October, 1935.

CERTIFICATE SYSTEM.

No package is now allowed to be booked at the station without the Customs certificates for places beyond Viramgam and Dhanduka. This method of certificates has its effect upon the import trade which is dwindling down. It is reported that every month about 20 foreign steamers were calling at the Bhavnagar port. Whereas at present the number is almost halved. Even local produce such as local mill cloth is not allowed to pass Viramgam without a certificate from the State Customs.

In spite of such certificates the packages are opened and examined resulting in shortage or deterioration of goods. Traders of Bhavnagar as well as of Bombay have already lodged their complaints against the present system but the Bhavnagar State is at present helpless. Articles manufactured in Kathiawad wholly r partially from foreign imported materials are allowed to pass without any Custom duty at Viramgam whereas such articles of Kathiawad manufacture are not allowed to be imported in Bhavnagar without the payment of Customs dues according to the British Indian Tariff Rules. The Bhavnagar trade is, therefore, at prepresent at a great disadvantage in the whole of Kathiawad.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani has gone to Bombay to see the Collector of Customs.

SENSATIONAL DIAMOND THEFT IN CITY

Accused Poses As Sir S. Hayat Khan's Agent & Robs Jewellers' Firm

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A sensational theft of a diamond ear-ring valued at Rs. 1,000, was committed by a man, who appeared to be a Gipsy, from a famous firm of jewellers, at Strand Road, Apollo Bunder, yesterday afternoon.

A Muhammedan it is stated, went to the firm yesterday and introduced himself as an agent representing Sir Sikander Hayat Khan. He told the salesman at the counter that he had been instructed to purchase some jewellery by the Muslim Knight. The Muhammedan was shown some jewellery and after scrutinising them over for a moment, he asked the salesman to pack them up.

In the meantime, another customer came to the shop for purchases and the salesman turned to attend to the new-comer. In the opportunity thus afforded, the Gipsy, it is stated, quietly stole one of the diamond ear-rings, that lay close to him. When the salesman came back to attend to him, the Gipsy is stated to have told the salesman that he had made some other purchases elsewhere and that he would immediately return with them to the shop for the jewels.

The unsuspecting salesman was further informed that he would have to accompany the Muhammedan as the jewels had to be approved by Sir Sikander Hayat Khan.

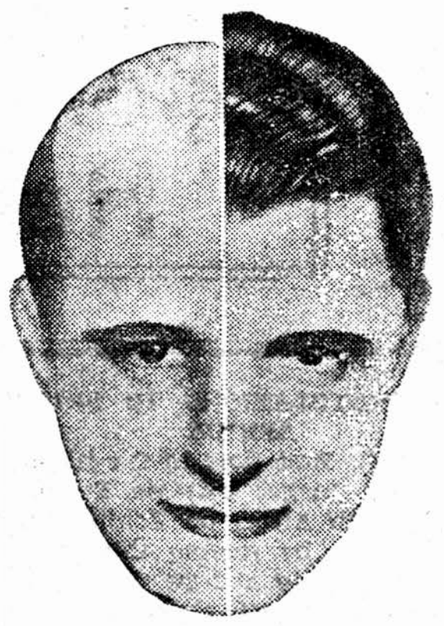
The Gipsy went away, and the salesman was surprised to find that the Muslim knight's agent had not returned. He waited for him for some time, and then suspecting that there might have been some foul play, checked the jewellery.

A diamond ear-ring worth about Rs. 1,000 was found missing.

The matter was reported to the Police.

The Colaba Police with the aid of the Bombay C.I.D. are hunting for the absconding culprit.

LOSING HAIR?



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SUPERIOR TO ANY FOREIGN MAKE

Sports Jottings From Here And There

South Africa Creates History In England

By J. C. MAITRA.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SOUTH AFRICA

For the first time in the history of Test Cricket between England and South Africa on English soil. the latter, by forcing the fifth Test match to a draw won the rubber, for which they deserve to be heartily congratulated. As early as 1888, South Africa entertained England in the Cape but it was not until 1894 that the former could send a team to England. The first Test match on English soil, however was not played until 1907. During this long period 54 Tests, 16 in England and 38 in South Africa. have been played. 28 victories stand to the credit of England of which 19 were gained in South Africa. All of South Africa's 11 victories were however recorded in their own homelands. The rest of the matches remained indecisive.

BODYLINE BOWLING AND ENGLAND'S FORTUNE.

In view of their past failures, few had entertained the hope, when the South African players landed in England, that they would be able to win the rubber. But more than their defeat by the Australians, the success of West Indies indicated that England were not as invincible as were supposed. The burial of the "Bodyline bowling" which had earned them the "Ashes" in Australia in 1932-33, had weakened their attacking powers so much that, it was thought that the South Africans might win one or two of the five Tests. But the unexpected happened and the tourists achieved what had remained an impossible task for the South Africans so far. They have thereby earned the gratitude of their nation and would now return to their homes with the glow of victory in their brows.

EXTENSION OF TIME NECESSARY.

It is true that time was one of the main factors which helped the South Africans to success. If the matches were played for a duration of four days as in the case of the Australians instead of three, the results might have been different. England's superior position at the end of the last three Tests showed that given a day more of play they would have forced a decisive result in their favour. Nonetheless, it stands to the infinite credit of the tourists that they won the match on the only occasion they had the luck of the toss while England failed altogether, although they were favoured by the coin four times. Now there is a move in England to extend the days to four in recognition of the strength of the South Africans. It is also suggested in some quarters that the period of India's Test matches during the tour next year should be similarly extended. quite agree that the South Africans deserve this extension But in case of India I cannot support the view, not so much because the change would unsettle the fixtures but because we have not reached that level yet. Once we have proved our calibre, it will not take long to change the arrangement.

WYATT'S TACTICS JUSTIFIED.

Some people have severely criticised England's Skipper. R E. S. Wyatt, for allowing the South Africans to bat first on a perfect wicket after winning the toss. I do not see what else he could have done when the only alternative before him was to fight for a win. For England to make a tall score at the outset and then force the South Africans to a follow-on and defeat was an impossible task. Their only hope lay in running through both the tourists innings for a comparatively poor score and making up the deficit in their second innings as fast as possible. Despite their long array of bowlers they failed to achieve this end, for which the tourists may well compliment themselves.

SOUTH AFRICA'S WELL-KNIT COMBINATION.

England's selectors studied the strong and weak points of the visitors very minutely and put their strongest combination on the field. If better players— players who chose themselves—were not available, it was not their fault. They tried to make up the best combination by trials in every Test, but it could not come off. They have to admit in the end that they were up against a team which would not take an easy beating. On the other hand, the South Africans, though not composed of super-players, formed a well-knit combination and were capable of rising to every occasion demanded of them. It will be interesting to see how this team fares against the Australians when the latter visit South Africa next cold weather.

CENTURIES AND DUCKS.

As stated above, the tourists were allowed to bat first. By cautious and resourceful play, they compiled the respectable total of 476 which is their highest in the present series of Tests. The contribution included two brilliant centuries by Bruce Mitchell (128) and Dalton (117) and three ducks by Rowan, Wade and Crisp. Langton produced the surprise packet of the innings. Not only did he help Dalton to put on the ninth wicket record of 137 runs for England-South African Tests, but carried his bat through for a faultless 73. Read captured 4 wickets for 136 runs, while Bowes and Robins pocketed 3 each for 112 and 73 respectively.

RECORDS BROKEN.

England, in their turn, lost three wickets for 98. But Hammond and Leyland raised the total to 249 for the fourth wicket. Incidentally the Gloucestershire batsman eclipsed Jack Hobb's record of 1562 in Test matches against South Africa. Ames then assisted Leyland to establish a new record for the fifth wicket in Test matches between these two countries by knocking up 179 between them. Leyland lost his wicket for 161 while Ames remained unbeaten for 148. England applied closure when they had piled up the huge score of 534 for 6 wickets. But by this time the chances of Eng'and for winning the match had vanished. The South Africans played merrily to the end of the day to collect 287 runs for the loss of 6 wickets. England employed eight bowlers altogether without the desired result.

A Brilliant Story of Splendour that was India

Director:
Debki Bose who created Motion Picture History with "Puran Bhakta" in Bengal

Life IS A Stage

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from the repetition
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Starring:—
SMT.
DURGA KHOTE
Rampyari,
Jayraj,
Marutirao,
etc.

COMING!

Shortly to be released through Jayant Pictures

AT
ROXY Talkies
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Cases of machine-gun bullets, imported from France, awaiting distribution to Ethiopian soldiers.

Barefoot soldiers and white robed natives in front of the Addis Ababa station of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway.

DWINDLING TEXTILE TRADE IN E. AFRICA

Mr. Pandya, Kenya M.L.C. Draws Attention To Its Precarious Position

"I should like to draw the attention of the Indian Textile Industry to the precarious position of their business in the East African Territories which has practically dwindled down to negligible quantity and value, and which requires the closest attention of that Industry," observed the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Pandya, Member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, in an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

The Hon'ble Mr. Pandya, who is also the President of the Eastern Africa National Congress, Member of the Executive Council of Kenya, arrived in Bombay this morning from South Africa.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pandya said that he came to India primarily on a private visit and would be here for about four months. Taking advantage of his presence in India, the Excutive Committee of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress asked him to place before the people and the Government of India, the present position regarding the Marketing Bill and various other matters affecting the Indian settlement in Kenya.

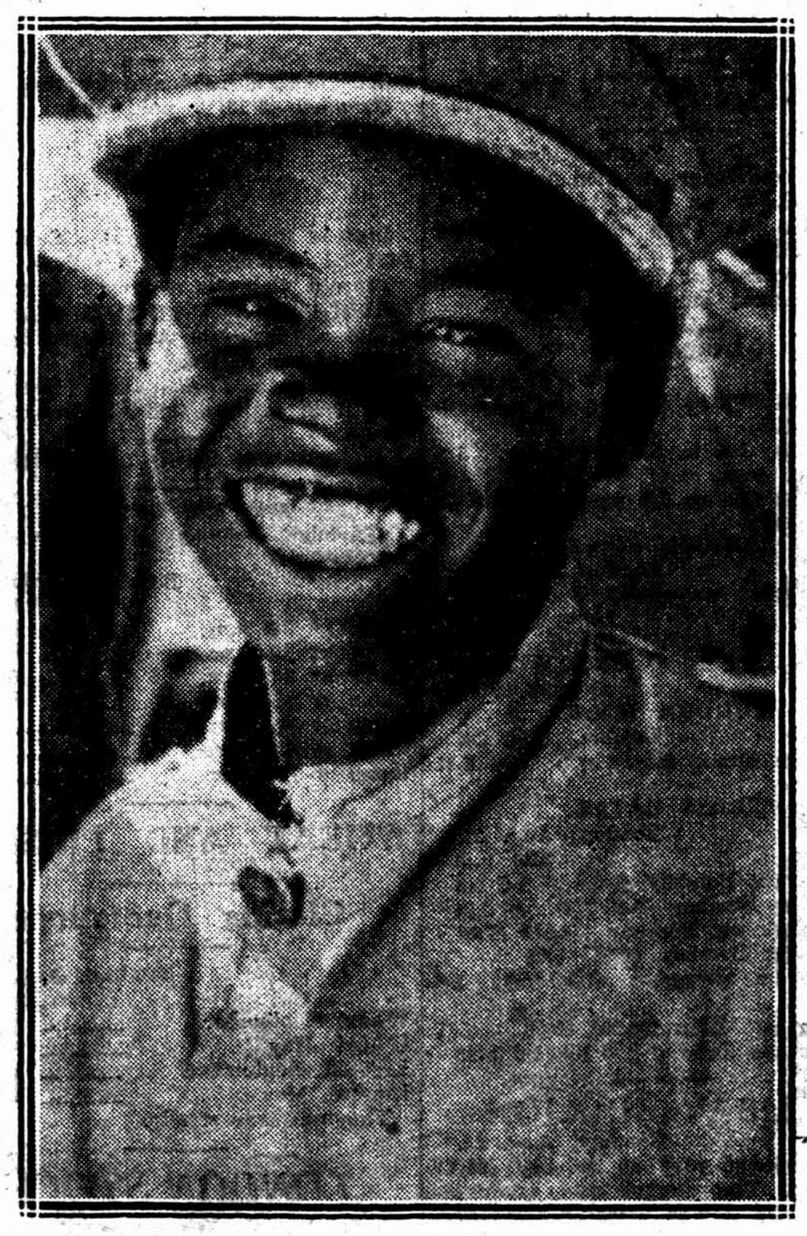
The Bill had passed through all the stages in the Kenya Legislative Council and was awaiting the final consideration by the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald.

"As a result of the representation by the Government of India, which was, indeed, very much resented by the Kenya Europeans," Said Mr. Pandya, "two amendments were introduced by the Government of Kenya. During its passage two more amendments were secured as a result of further representation at the Select Committee Stage. The first amendment provided for giving reasons in writing for refusal of a license in order that an appeal may be lodged, and the second amendment, which is more important from our point of view, provides that trading centres will be automatically declared as markets under the Ordinance.

"Although this does not make the Bill acceptable to us in principle, because it imposes restrictions in the hitherto unrestricted field of buying native produce, it would be fair to acknowledge that in details we have obtained certain concessions which is not the case in Tanganyika and Uganda, where the Bill has been in opedation for last three years. These concessions are likely to relieve the severity of the Bill in its administration in Kenya.

Mr Pandya who is leaving for Bhavanagar, said that he would hold consultations with the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, "who have been cont'nuously helping us in our difficulties."

Officers of the Ethiopian Army: their uniforms represent a compromise between the old huntingskins and the outfits of the Belgian officers who trained them. Abyssinia now has 35,000 men under arms, and can call out 800,000



A young Abyssinian soldier, happy because he has just been paid, and not knowing what's ahead of him.

POPULAR LADY DIES IN MAZAGON

Many Mourn Death Of Mrs. B. Pinto Widow Of Tile Industry Pioneer

A very large gathering paid its homage to Mrs. Mary Pinto, a former Tile magnate and a leader of the local Catholic Christians, who passed away on Thursday night, at her residence in Mazagaon.

Mrs. Pinto was the widow of the late Mr. B. Pinto the pioneer of the Mangalore Tile Industry in Bombay. After her husband's death Mrs. Pinto successfully carried on the business for a number of years winning a large clientele and popularity in the Tile market.

The funeral cortage left her residence for Sewri on Friday evening followed by leading members of the local Indian Christian community and a large number of non-Christians.

The Tile Market of Bombay remained closed for a day as a mark of respect to the departed.

STRAIGHT FIGHT IN "B" WARD

Two Candidates Withdraw, leaving Field To Shamdasani And Allaya

Two out of the four candidates, namely, Messrs. Kanji Udeshi and Purshottam Keshav Damle, having withdrawn their candidature, there remain now only two contestants for the election of a councillor to the Corporation from the "B" Ward.

It is expected that there will be a straight 'fight' between Messrs. Parsharam D. Shamdasani and Mr. Allarakhia Aba Alaiya Seth when the election takes place on Tuesday next at the Esplanade Maidan.

Seth Rajmal M.L.C., of Bhopal has resigned his membership of the Masarif Committee of the State as a protest against alleged injustice to Hindus.

FURTHER DROP OF 24 POINTS IN N. Y. COTTON

Gold And Silver Weak

GRAINS QUIET BUT JUTE EASY

New York Stock Exchange Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

On Saturday, crossrates moved slightly upward.

FURTHER FALL IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton witnessed a further fall to-day on increasing hedge selling and bull liquidation.

GOLD AND SILVER WEAK.

London gold and silver ruled weak.

GRAINS QUIET AND JUTE EASY.

Wheat and linseed were quiet metals were closed. Jute was easy.

N. Y STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Aug. 24.

Previous closing	10.67
To-day's opening	10.57
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing	10.43
Difference	—.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

Previous closing	5.73
To-day's opening	5.74
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.72
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 191-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 24.

Despite early steadiness, the market showed renewed hesitancy and prices further gave way under increased hedge selling and weekend liquidation. Prices moved erratically on various reports from Washington with regard to renewed efforts to secure 12 cent loan and as nothing came out eventually prices towards the close fell sharply.

Trading in October commenced at 10.57 i.e. 10 points lower than previous closing Prices declined on scattered selling and lower Liverpool advices but later the market began to look up on covering and trade buying with October rising to 10.62. However thereafter prices began to sag under increasing hedging pressure and October closed at 10.43 with a decline of 24 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 24.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (10.50/10.45) 10.57/10.56
December (10.40/10.32) 10.48/10.46
January (10.49/10.46) 10.47/10.47

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m.

American October (5.74) 5.72
American December (5.67) 5.60
Egyptian October (7.64) 7.60
Egyptian November (7.59) 7.55

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 191-0 and Rs. 192-8 at night. The rate at 9-40 p.m. was Rs. 191-8 with New York closing futures 24 points down

MONEY MARKET EASY

Demand Falling Off

(SPECIAL CABLE.
LONDON, Aug. 24.

Money Market:

With the gradual return of holiday currency helping supplies, the demand for loans is falling off due to the contraction of Stock Exchange business as a result of prevailing political tension, so borrowers found credit easily obtainable.

Discounts after steadiness tended firmer on some improvement in markets in favour of the average rate in yesterday's Treasury Bill allotment.

Wall Street opened steady.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 24.

Previous closing	4.97 1/4
To-day's opening	4.97 3/4
To-day's closing	4.97 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 24.

Previous closing	4.96 13/16
To-day's opening	4.97 7/16
To-day's closing	4.97 9/16
Difference	+.00 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 24.

Previous closing	75.10
To-day's opening	75.12
To-day's closing	75.12
Difference	+.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 24.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97 7/16 with a steady tendency but movements were very small.

Franc opened at 75.12 with hardly any important variations.

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 24.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 24.

The market was dull.

	Last price	To day's price
Spot	29 7/16d	29 1/8d
Forward	29 3/8d	29 1/8d

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 24.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-1 1/2) £6-19-11 1/2

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 24. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.66 7/8) 5.67 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.67) 37.57
Berlin on Bombay (0.94) 0.94
London on Shanghai (1-5 13/16) 1-6 1/8
London on Milan (60.56) 60.56
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Silver opened easy at Rs. 66/6, 66/11 and 66/15. The market was comparatively steady but in view of discouraging advices from abroad prices showed a tendency to fall which sentiment was accentuated by easier London cables which resulted in considerable selling. Prices closed steady at Rs. 65/6, 65/10 and 65/15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9/3, 34/9/3 and 34/9/9. The market was quiet owing to the absence of any speculative interest as a result of quietness of foreign exchanges. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/9/3, 34/9/3 and 34/9/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 66 1/2 and December 65 1/4. Prices maintained a fairly steady tone but the demand was rather slow

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 24.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.89 1/2. The market was quiet in the absence of any important enquiry but uncertainty with regard to foreign crop developments checking enquiry.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 24.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£220 buyers £220 1/2 sellers. Irregular) closed.

Linseed (£15 15/16 buyers £16 sellers. Easier) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£36 1/2 to £37 1/2) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (3-3) 3-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug. 24.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"China bought and sold. India and speculators sold. Market dull."

JUTE

August September New Crop (£17 7/8 sellers) £17 5/8 sellers.

Dunlop August (£21 1/2) £21 1/2

Lightning August (£19 1/2) £19 /12

RUBBER.

Spot (5 11/16 paid and buyers) closed

Forward (5 13/16 paid and buyers) closed.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay August September (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta August September (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata August (£9 1/2 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal September (£14 13/16 sellers) £14 9/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 13 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 12 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 13 0
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 13 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m	
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 1 9
Wheat May	4 6 9
Linseed September	6 8 6
Linseed May	6 13 0

The tone was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 24.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 24.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 42 3/4) dol 43 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19 1/4) dol 20 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 45 1/8) dol 45 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 112 1/4) unquoted.

PESSIMISTIC FEELING IN COTTON MARKET

(From "Chronicle" Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

Pessimistic feeling prevails in the local market and operators are unwilling to follow any constructive news.

The report of a new Bill for a twelve cent loan was without any effect.

The report is current in the Bazaar that Senator Bankhead and other Senators from the Southern districts made serious attempts for a 12 cent loan but failed to carry U. S. officials with their views.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Coals Dull And Teas Easy

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Jutes ruled practically unchanged and business reported was on a moderate scale. Coals were dull. In teas small turnover took place at easier rates. Miscellaneous was featureless. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities:—3 per cent new loan 1951/54 97/2 small lots; 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/13; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 103; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/14; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 108/6 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1465; Reserve Bank 124/12.

Cottons:—Bowreah ordy 255 small odd lot; Dunbar ordy 116; Elgin Mills ordy 97; New Victoria ordy 1/6.

Coals:—Western 1/10.

Jutes:—Bally ordy 205 small lot; Caledonian pref 148; Calcutta Jute Manufacturing ordy 26; Howrah 53/6; Kamarhatty 528; India 361; Kelvin 520; Lansdowne 145; Lothian 261/8; National 23/6 small lot; Reliance ordy 72/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/12; Rawalpindi elec. 22 small odd lots; Bengal Iron 3/13; Indian Iron and steel 8/5; Indian wood products 15/8.

Teas:—Hansqua 9/4; Singell 66; Teliapara ordy 412/8.—A. P.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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A story of England's great naval hero, Drake, whose puny fleet defeated the vast Armada of Philip of Spain. Adventure and Romance in the days of Good Queen Bess.

MATHESON LANG in Drake of England with ATHENE SEYLER & JANE BAXTER

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 24

Following a decline of 61 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 196/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 194/12 on long liquidation. There was utter absence of any demand and the market is unwilling to follow constructive news.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 4 points but opened one point higher and later on was quoted 2 points down. There was increased selling in the local market and Broach was quoted at Rs. 192/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	192	4	0
Oomra D/J.	171	8	0
Bengal D/J.	127	4	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Broach No. 2	220	217	213	208
M.G. Punjab-Ame.	241	238	234	229
M.G. Surat	292	289	285	280
M.G. Rajpipla	292	289	285	280
M.G. Navsari	297	294	290	285

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	64	254,360
Central India	15	110,743
Barsi and Nagar	...	108,791
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	46,802
Berar	...	403,522
Central Provinces	...	96,775
Total Oomras	79	1,020,993
Dholera	21	196,058
N.-W. Provinces	...	35,177
Rajputana	62	51,443
Sind-Punjab	434	333,982
Broach	...	133,579
Coompta and Dharwar	...	93,487
Westerns-Northerns	...	74,177
Cocoanada	...	435
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	86,105
Persian	...	2,644
American	...	75,014
Egyptian and African	239	384,068
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1,155
Total	835	2,488,317

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 22nd Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	105	410,778
Japan and China	1,246	1,154,693
Coast Ports	...	30 805
Up-country by Rail		287,215
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	12,668
Total	1,351	1,895,561

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 24

The local silver market ruled steady to-day and prices after opening at Rs. 66/14 declined to Rs. 66/10 on liquidation. At this level there was fairly good buying with professional short covering and prices improved to Rs. 67. The gold market was steady.

Later on there was increased liquidation and silver prices ruled easy.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	66	2	0
Bhadarva delivery	66	7	0
Aso delivery	66	11	0
Ready gold	34	9	0
Bhadarva delivery	34	9	6
Aso delivery	34	10	0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Aug 23

August 65.90 plus 40
September 65.50 plus 73
December 66.50 plus 40

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug 23

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 3/8 cent to 65 3/4 cents

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,625
Linseed	2,061
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	27
Gingellyseed	62
Groundnuts	8,694
Castorseed	7,548
Rice	9,020
Cottonseed	190
Mowraseed	1,608
Gram	1,390
Joowar	374
Barley	85
Bajree	2,119
	Tons.
Coal	972

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 24

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 104/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 104/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/10

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1951/54 New Loan 96/13
3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12
4 per cent 1943 106/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/2
5 per cent 1940/43 196/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T. 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 90 and after improving to Rs. 90/3 declined to Rs. 89/6 and closed at Rs. 89/8.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Partly cloudy, possibly showers. Slightly cooler.

Central: Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

West: Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 24

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 April.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 269 1/2
Banks selling T T 267 1/2
Banks buying T T 264 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 564
Banks buying D D 574

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 5/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 137 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 101

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91 1/4

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.97 1/2 23rd instant
Hongkong/London 2/0 5/8 24th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 24th instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 24th instant
Java/London 7.31 24th instant
London/Paris 75.10 23rd instant
London/Belgium 29.48 1/2 23rd instant
London/Switzerland 15.22 23rd instant
London/Italy 60.56 23rd instant
London/Berlin 12.33 1/2 23rd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 23rd instant
London/New York 4.96 13/16 23rd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.33 3/4 23rd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm

Gold £7-0-0 22nd instant £7-0-1 1/2 23rd instant

Silver London Ready 29 22nd instant 29 7/16 23rd instant

Silver London Forward 28 13/16 22nd instant 29 3/8 23rd instant

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 22nd instant 66 23rd instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 22nd instant 5/8 per cent 23rd instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 22nd instant 3/4 per cent 23rd instant

Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent

Tone:—Quiet.

SHARE BAZAR

Sudden Drop In Prices

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

The local share bazar was dull and featureless with a restricted business. During the middle of the session there was some enquiry but later on there was long liquidation which wiped off the improvement. During the last fifteen minutes there was an outburst of selling in cotton mill shares which resulted in a sudden drop in prices. The weakness in mill shares had adverse effect on other sections and the market closed distinctly weak.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 24

Century 227 220 221 215 212/8
Bombay Dyeing 750 740 737 731 720 722/8
Kohinoor 188 183 179/6
Central India 261 245 241
New Great 118 117 107/8
Simplex 66 65 64/6
Swadeshi 148 140
Bundi 36/2 36 36/4 36
I Cement 456 460 457 462 457 453/12
Punjab 25/4
Shahabad 480
Andhra 1732 1742 1735 1726/4
Tata Hydro 176/4
Tata Power 1577 1585 1575 1567/8
Tram Ord 142/8 141/14
T Steel Defd 597 596 603 592 587/8
T Steel Ord 141/4 142 141/4 141/8 140/4 139/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 149 148/8
Bellapur 337 338 335 336/4
B Steam 301/4
B Burma 318 322 318 317/8

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, August 24.

100	Ahm. Advance	285	0
500	Bombay Cotton	40	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	722	8
250	Bradbury	100	0
100	Century	212	8
100	Central India	241	4
100	Colaba	120	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	360	0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3	0
100	Finlay	101	14
100	Gokak	167	8
1000	Hindustan	1655	0
100	Indore	62	8
100	Khatau	75	0
100	Kohinoor	179	6
250	Laxmi	630	0
100	Madhavji	5	0
250	Madras United	40	0
1000	Morarji	797	8
250	Model	50	0
50	Mysore	100	0
200	New Great	107	8
100	Oosmanshahi	51	4
100	Phoenix	285	0
25	Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000	Sholapur	2275	0
50	Spimplex	64	6
100	Swadeshi	140	0
100	Swan	82	8
25	Tata	8	0
500	Vishnu	1320	0
1000	Western	850	0
	BANKS.		
100	Reserve Bank	124	0
50-100	Baroda	97	12
25-50	Central X-D.	33	8
500	Imperial	1,457	8
125-500	Im. Con.	365	0
50-100	India	119	0
5	Union	5	6
	CEMENTS.		
10	Bundi	36	2
70	Gwalior	121	4
160	Indian	453	12
40	Katni Defd.	1900	0
100	Katni Ord.	378	12
75	Okha	256	4
10	Punjab	25	2
100	Shahabad	480	10
70	United	117	8
	INSURANCE		
15-100	Jupiter	12	4
15-75	New India	39	8
200	Oriental	4400	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	4
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	151	4
1000	Andhra Valley	1,726	4
10	Ajmer	10	6
50	Bombay Tram	141	14
100	Bombay Suburban	177	8
10	Broach	11	10
100	Karachi	229	0
100	Poona	218	12
100	Surat	195	0
100	Tata Hydro	176	4
1000	Tata Power	1567	8
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm. Prantij	895	0
100	Amr. Patty	121	8
100	C Province	87	0
100	Dhond Baramati	97	8
100	Gujarat	72	0
100	Mandra Bhon	93	0
100	Pachora Jamner	92	0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	90	0
500	Tapty Valley	777	8
	MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur	27	8
30	Tata Steel Def.	587	8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	139	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	156	4
50	Belapur Sugar	336	4
250	Bombay Steam	301	4
125	Bombay Burma	317	8
50	Bombay Burma Conty.	105	4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2-15-6	
50	Bombay Telephone	103	4
100	Indian Bleaching	103	12
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	531	4
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	487	8
1000	Port Canning	611	4
15	Scindia	10	15
30	Premier Construction	79	8
25	Tata Oil	18	8
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1390	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295	0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	80	0
5	p.c. Centra India	520	0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	133	12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	143	2
7 1/2	p.c Punjab Cement	14	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	141	4
7-1/2	Tata Power	1426	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176	14
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148	8
5 1/2	p.c Tata Mill	13-0	
7	p.c. Vishnu	647	8

DEAR READERS!

For the last few weeks, we have been taking you into confidence and making you familiar with the real facts, of course, bit by bit, about the arrival of

HIM

who is coming to see us. Now we know for certain two things: (1) that He is really coming and (2) that He is coming to us straightway from:

The STAGE

Now we have to announce "His" name! "His" name is—

? ? ? ?

But, please excuse us for a while. He who is coming has requested us to announce before anything else that "He" is not coming alone! He is coming with "Her"! Oh! What a happy news! Then you may ask:

WHO IS "SHE"?

Watch for our further announcements!

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 21st/22nd August 1,584 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,487,482 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,483,354 bales

Increase 4,128 bales

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Central Board Frames Rules For Election And Meetings

MADRAS, August 24

A meeting of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India was held to-day at the Bank's premises, Sir Sikandar Hyatkhan, Deputy Governor, presiding. Of the twelve directors the following were present:—Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Lala Shriram, U. Po Byaw, Sir Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Adam Hajee Mahomed Sait. The controller of currency, Madras, was also present.

The following communique was issued at the end of the meeting.

"Under regulation one, elections and meeting of share-holders, it is hereby announced that lists under section 15 (4) Reserve Bank Act, were drawn up at the meeting of the Central Board to-day and the Bombay Register was selected for the purpose of replacing two directors nominated under section 15 (3) by elected directors. The Central Board will in due course issue direction under section 15 (4) read with section 9 (4) that election shall be held of members of the Local Board for the Western Area (Bombay) on 12th November, 1935 and registration of transfers of shares from and to the said Bombay register shall be suspended from 2nd October, 1935 until election has taken place.

The Central Board has also directed that elections under section 16 Reserve Bank Act, for the purpose of constituting Local Boards shall be held on 12th November, 1935 in the remaining areas, namely, Eastern Area (Calcutta), Northern area (Delhi), Southern area (Madras) and Burma area (Rangoon) and registration of transfers from and to the Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon registers will also be suspended from 2nd October, 1935 until election has taken place.

The Manager of the office of the Reserve Bank in each place is the Secretary of the Local Board concerned and under Regulation 44. General Rules, the Bank has been vested by the Central Board with powers of the said Local Board for the purpose of conducting the said elections."

A.P.

Rs. 500

Thirty Seven Lucky Numbers for the month of

JULY

were published in the Issue of

Sunday

AUGUST 11th

Please check the numbers on your copies and send us your Lucky Number Copies, if any, for payment.

"No Emergency For Political Conference"

B. P. C. C. TURNS DOWN PROPOSAL

Caste Hindus' Oppression Of Harijans Condemned

A battle royal raged at the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Saturday evening over the resolution moved by Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, which ran:

"This meeting of the B. P. C. C. is of opinion that a Bombay Provincial Political Conference be convened not later than the end of October, for the purpose of reviewing the important questions before the country and that the Council of the B. P. C. C. be hereby authorised to take the necessary steps for the purpose."

Mr. Meherally moving the resolution drew the attention of the House to the present political situation in the country. It was nearly ten months since the Indian National Congress met in Bombay and since then lethargy had gradually overcome the people. The need of the hour was a dynamic programme which would rouse the citizens to action and infuse new spirit into them in carrying out the programme that lay before them. At present there were many issues which required clarification. A political conference was the most suitable medium for it.

Mr. F. M. Pinto seconded the resolution.

"NO OCCASION FOR IT."

Opposition chiefly came from the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. who saw no occasion for a political conference so soon after the session of the Congress. No such provincial political conference was ever held during the last fifteen years, observed the speaker. What was the crisis confronting the people now, asked the speaker, to justify the summoning of a political conference. The constructive programme chalked out by the Congress was there and it was their duty to carry out the programme.

"FOLLOW WORKING COMMITTEE LEAD."

Mr. K. M. Munshi opposing explained the obpect and function of the political conferences. There was no emergency in the country which required an immediate conference. As regards the political questions, the Congress Working Committee continued to give the lead and it rested with the people to carry out the behests of the Congress. Any political conference at the present moment, in the opinion of Mr. Munshi, served no purpose.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, vice-President of the B.P.C.C. also opposed the proposition.

He was of opinion that the country would be shortly celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, which would provide an occasion for the Congress campaign. There was no need for a conference in the meanwhile and if the B.P.C.C. intended such a conference, it could as well be held at the time of the Golden Jubilee celebrations.

CASE FOR CONFERENCE

Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas supporting the proposition answered the questions raised in the course of the debate. He said that considerable wire-pulling was going on in the country in favour of acceptance of office, while the Working Committee of the Congress had not yet decided the issue once and for all Mr. Munshi might say that the Congress rejected the constitution. But side by side, the talk of acceptance of office was also going on. And it was necessary that the question should not hang fire. The provincial conference was summoned not for the purpose of listening to the speeches of leaders. Congressmen in the city had a right to express their views and he did not see any reason why they should be denied an opportunity. Should they not express their clear-cut views on the question of acceptance of offices? The fundamental rights accepted in the Karachi resolution seemed to have grown rusty, continued the speaker. They required reiteration without any ambiguity and the citizens had a right to demand for their clear definition.

Mr. Manibhai Desai supported the resolution, while Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas opposed it on the ground that such a conference was a waste of time and money.

Mr. Meherally briefly replied to the debate. The proposition was put to the vote and declared lost 14 voting for and 18 against. When poll was taken, the result was 13 for and 20 against.

After passing a resolution calling on the citizens not to take part in Ganapati Festivals at places where the Harijans were debarred the B.P.C.C. adjourned.

TREATMENT OF HARIJANS

Earlier in the day a special meeting of the B.P.C.C. was held and certain amendments to the constitution were effected.

At the ordinary meeting which followed the deplorable conduct of the caste-Hindus of Kavitha village in the Ahmedabad District in causing inhuman harassment to the Harijans of ths village and declaring a social boycott against thsm, was universally condemned

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided at both the meetings.

Immediately after the special meeting the ordinary meeting was held, when the following resolution moved by Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary was duly seconded. "The B.P.C.C. strongly condemns the behaviour of the so-called caste Hindus of the village Kavitha in Ahmedabad District in causing inhuman harassment to the Harijans of the village and in declaring a social boycott of them. The Committee is of opinion that this attitude of the caste Hindus is fraught with grave danger and is opposed to the policy which the the Indian National Congress has been pursuing in regard to Harijans."

Mr. Patil said that the attitude of the Government was even better than some of these caste-Hindus. The Harijan children were offered the facilities of sitting with children of other castes. But the Sanatanists refused even this small favour. The incident at Kavitha did not merely confine itself to a particular place, according to the speaker. It raised the question of allowing a particular section of the community to go on treating the Harijans all over the country in the reprehensible manner in which the caste-Hindus treated the less fortunate residents of the village.

Mr. P. R. Lele said that it was regrettable that more than three years after the historic fast of Mahatma Gandhi, who took the vow of death until the Harijans were recognised as deserving equal treatment as the caste-Hindus, such an incident should have happened in a village in one of the forward districts of Gujarat of all provinces, where the Gandhian cult is supposed to have taken root deeper than anywhere else.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas asked as to what the Congress organisations in Gujarat were doing in the face of such an outrage. The speaker suggested that prominent Gujarat leaders should at once institute enquiries and take suitable action against those responsible for this incident.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALISM

Fight For Independence ... In India Is Fight Of ... The Masses

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Aug. 24.

Mrs. Kamaladevi addressed a public meeting at the Congress House, Mr. Hukerikar presiding.

She explained the role of industrialisation in the development of society. Capitalism which came in the wake of the industrial revolution led to Imperialism. The struggle for independence in India was a struggle in the interests of the masses, she declared.

Mr. Hukerikar explained the Congress attitude towards labour and agriculturists.

POOR CONDITION OF INDIAN STAGE

Kamaladevi Stresses Need For New Outlook

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Aug. 24.

Mrs. Kamaladevi had a crowded programme at Dharwar on Friday. She discussed the party's plan with workers and advised them to form a Socialist group. She visited the Mallasajjana Vyayamshala, and witnessed the girls' demonstration. She also visited the Karnatak Historical Association and had a talk with the Kannadigara Sangha on the aims and objects of the Sangha.

INDIAN STAGE.

Addressing a meeting of the students under the auspices of the Karnatak Dramatic Association, she drew their attention to the low state of the Indian stage. The standard of Indian drama today was also poor. Drama must stimulate, inspire and ennoble society. Mere depiction of vulgar scenes was not reflection of society. She emphasized the need for shorter dramas. They would be more effective in explaining the cause of social conflicts and the significance of the struggles. She deplored the sad condition of the Indian stage. She advocated the abolition of heavy and loud settings and the introduction of simplicity in which one could find dignity. Good acting did not lie in gesticulating, but in controlling and developing expression of emotion through facial expression. Reform was impossible without women's co-operation. Men acting as women was hideous and killed art. Women cleansed and ennobled drama and the stage.

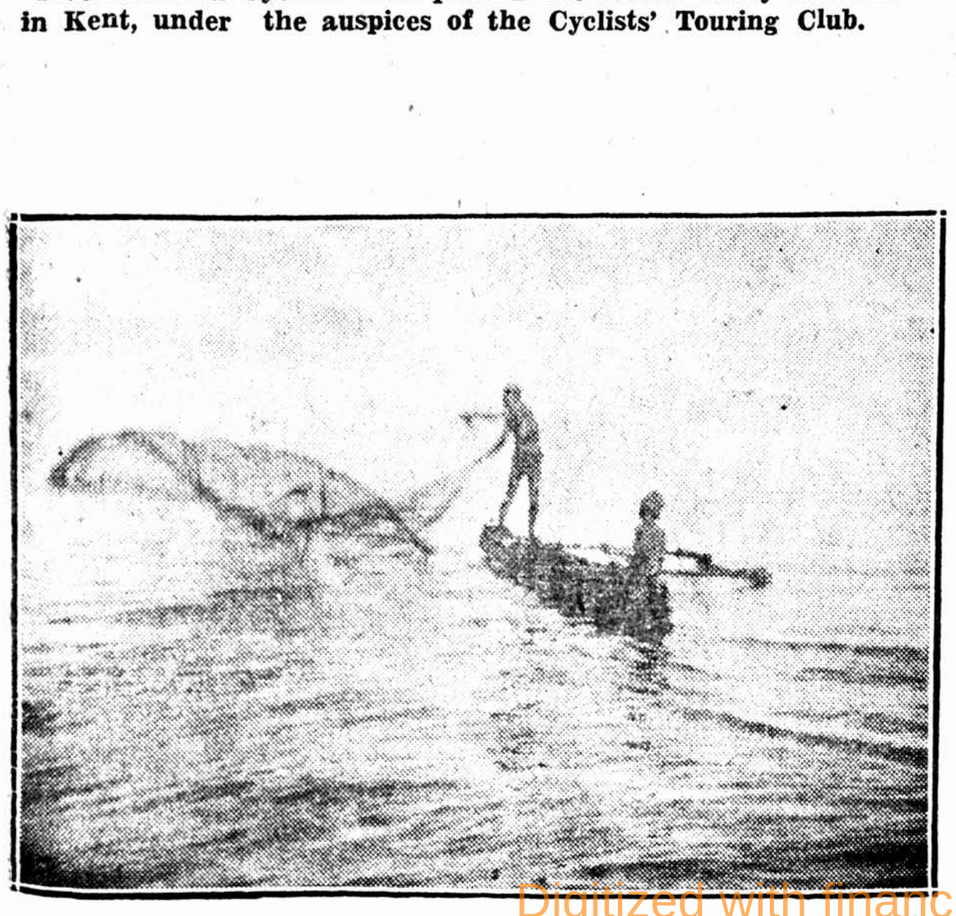
MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL IN EUROPE

Miss Alicia Navarro, 21-year-old brunette, who had previously received the title of "Miss Spain," and who was then selected as the most beautiful girl in the whole of Europe, shown being crowned by Ralph Lynn, one of the members of the International Jury that made the selection at Torquay, England.

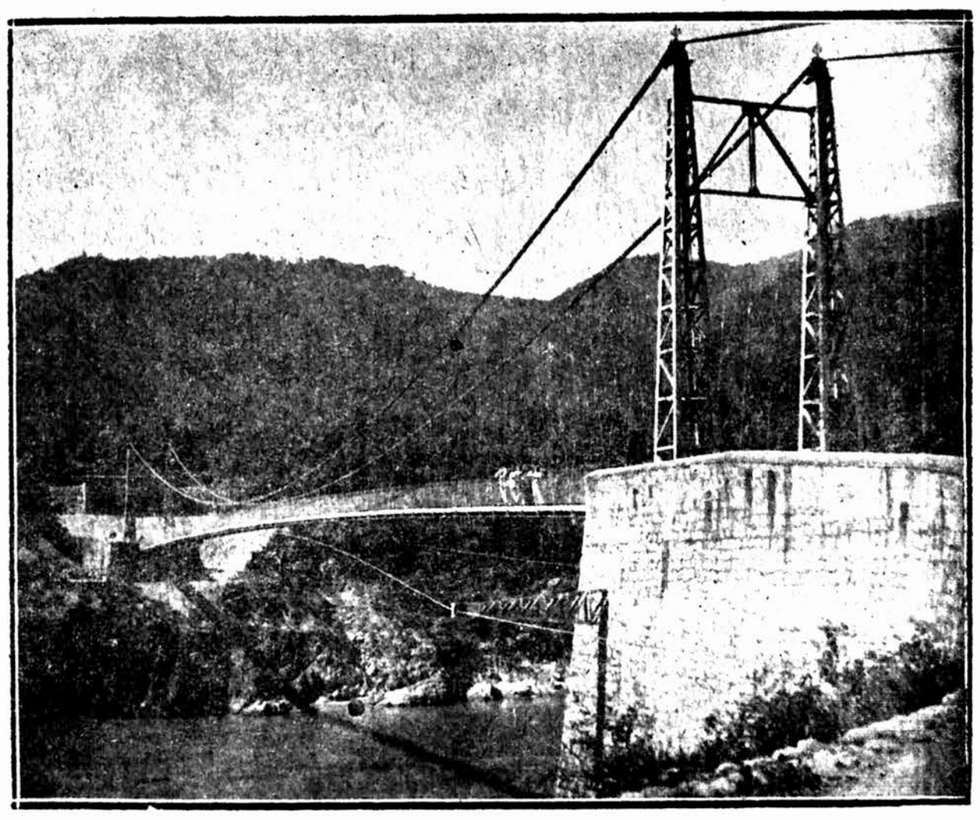
Wiley Post, the famous airman, who lost his life last week, in an unsuccessful attempt to fly over the "Top of the World," i.e., the North Pole, from Alaska to Moscow, is seen here being embraced by his mother upon his return to Chickasha in his native State of Oklahoma.

Five Hundred Cyclists took part in the Ladies' Rally and the massed ride through country lanes in Kent, under the auspices of the Cyclists' Touring Club.

"Who said Toffee?"



BOMBAY FISHERMEN AT EARLY MORN.



The historic Swinging Rope-Bridge, known as Laxman-Jhula, over the Ganges at Hrishikesh, near Hardwar, is now replaced by a more solid one of steel wires and beams.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

Sunday, August 25, 1935

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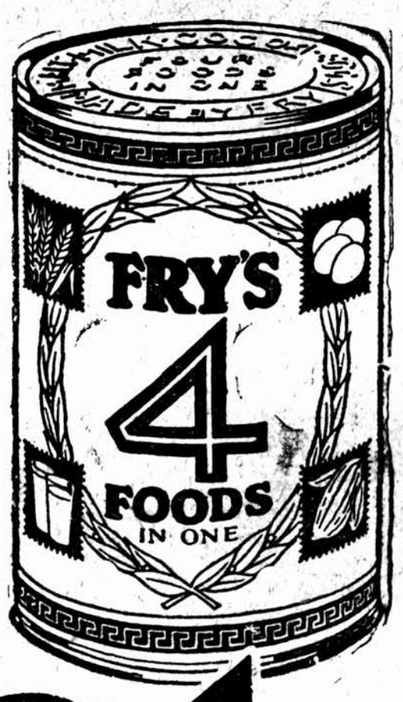

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